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TELEGRAMS.

The Estates of Prince Karageorgevitch Confiscated.

The Insurrection in Bulgaria Suppressed.

Veto of the Alabama Electoral College Bill.

SERVIA.

Illness of Prince KaraGeorgevich—His Estates Confiscated.

PESTH, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Prince ALEXANDER KARAGEORGEVICH has been seized with serious illness since his imprisonment here. He has received information from Belgrade that his estates in Servia have been confiscated by the Government.

BULGARIA.

The Insurrectionary Movement Suppressed.

BELGRADE, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The insurrectionary movement in Bulgaria has been entirely suppressed by the Turkish troops, and the proclamation establishing a state of siege in the province has been revoked.

The Turkish Government charges Prince CHARLES of Roumania with secretly inciting and promoting the revolt.

FRANCE.

Riotous Conduct of Students in Paris.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Dispatches from Paris report that the students assembled in large numbers near the Sorbonne and created a tumult. They were dispersed by the Police, who made several arrests.

Death of Adah Isaacs Menken.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

ADAH ISAACS MENKEN, the American actress, died to-day.

ROME.

Desertions from the Papal Army Daily Increasing.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Accounts from Rome represent that the number of desertions of foreign volunteers from the Papal service, is daily increasing.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph urges the Appointment of Hungarian Officers.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has sent an autograph letter to his Minister of War, urging him to hasten the appointment of native Hungarian officers to command the Hungarian troops in accordance with the provisions of the bill, which has just been passed by the Legislative Chambers at Pesth.

CHINA.

The Disturbances on the Amoor River Ended.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Late advices from Shanghae report that the disturbances caused by the Mantchoos on the Amoor River have ceased, and at last accounts the country was quiet and trade on the river unobstructed.

ALABAMA.

Gov. Smith Vetoes the Bill Permitting the Legislature to Cast the Electoral Vote.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Aug. 11.

A flutter was caused in the Legislature today. Gov. SMITH sent to the Senate, where it originated, a veto of the bill authorizing the Legislature to cast the electoral vote of the State. Gov. SMITH says:

"After the most mature reflection, I am forced to the conclusion that the bill is wrong in principle, and that it would be a dangerous precedent in a republican government. As my judgment does not approve the bill, it is my constitutional duty to return it to the Senate with my objections. It cannot but be regarded as remarkable that the first Republican Legislature convened in Alabama shall, in the face of the principles of its organization, which every Republican professes to hold dear, deny not only to the colored, but the white man, the right by his vote to indicate his choice for President and Vice-President of the United States, and take the matter in its own hands. What excuse can there be for it? Is it mere party expediency? If so, then it is an abandonment of principles, or an acknowledgment that the material out of which the Republican Party is composed, cannot be trusted. In other words, it is to say that the colored men will not do to be trusted. This action of the General Assembly will be regarded as still more remarkable when considered in connection with what seems to have been the almost unanimous opinion of the leading members of the Republican Party of Alabama. It was believed by most of them, and so represented at Washington, that a large majority of the voting population of the State were in favor of the new Constitution. This was as much as to say that the Republican Party was in a large majority in the State, for it is well known that none but Republicans favored the Constitution, and even some of these opposed it. If the party is as strong as has been supposed, then the necessity of party expediency does not exist. But even if it did exist, would we be justifiable in resorting to it? Inasmuch as I desire the election of GRANT and COLFAX, I am unwilling to become a party, in behalf of that desirable result, to a schism which practically denies the very principles for which those standard-bearers stand pledged before the country."

The message gave rise to a warm discussion, and caused much bitterness. SIBLEY, COON and other extreme Radicals were violent in their expressions about the Governor.

Mr. COON strongly urged the defeat of the veto, and said the object of the men who were sustaining the Governor in this matter was to get up a war. If the war must come let it come. He was ready for it, and 90,000 freemen of Alabama would give the opposition a belly full of war before it was over. He would stand by the Republican Party in Alabama in the war, and victory would perch on its banners.

Mr. JONES replied to Mr. COON, and told him his remarks were revolutionary, but that if he wanted war he could have war, and the war would last until none of his sort desecrated the soil of Alabama. He said that he was a Republican, but when war is talked about and Alabamians are to be slaughtered, he would be found on the side of his own people, those in this bright and sunny but oppressed land, to whom this country and the Government justly belongs. He said he could raise a squadron of town boys and whip out anything the gentleman from Iowa could bring against him. He could marshal 20,000 colored men to follow his banner in defence of Alabama and Alabamians. The colored men of intelligence knew that carpet-baggers were not their friends, and that a squatter would desert them in the hour of peril and need.

The debate was conducted altogether by the Republicans, there being but one Democrat in the Senate.

The consideration of the message was postponed until 1 o'clock to-morrow. A great many members have already left the city.

It is not likely that the bill can become a law over the Governor's veto.

The Legislature will probably adjourn to-morrow.

The following card from Mr. JONES (Republican) will appear in the morning papers (Mr. JONES and Mr. COON are both Republican Senators):

SENATE CHAMBER, Aug. 11, 1868.

Having been denied the privilege of repeating in the Senate Mr. COON'S incendiary remarks in the Governor's office, on the morning of the 11th of August, I hereby publish said remarks. To the best of my recollection, he said to the Governor that he would not leave here until some measure was adopted for the protection of those whom he calls loyal men; that if any Union blood was spilled in Dallas County, he would lay the houses of Dallas County and the City of Selma in ashes.

(Signed) W. B. JONES.

Mr. J. M. TARBLE brought into this city this morning a bale of cotton of the new crop. It classed as good middling, and weighed 600 pounds. It was sold at auction by H. B. LEE & Co., and was bought by the well-known firm of NEIL, MOORE & Co. for 42¼ cents per pound. The cotton is stored in the warehouse of LEHMANN, DURR & Co., and will go forward at once to LEHMANN BROTHERS, New-York.

First Arrival of New Cotton at Selma, Alabama.

SELMA, Ala., Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The first bale of new cotton was received here to-day by Messrs. HARDIE & ROBINSON, from the plantation of GEORGE O. BAKER & Co. It weighed 510 pounds, and was classed as middling. It was sold to Messrs. HOPKINS & KENNEDY at 35 cents per pound.

MEXICO.

The Blockade of Mazatlan Raised—Departure of the Chanticleer—Prostration of Business—The Unsettled Condition of the Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Advices from Mazatlan to Aug. 1, have been received.

Capt. BRIDGE, of the British war steamer *Chanticleer*, had raised the blockade of that port, stating that the settlement of the affairs was now in the hands of the General Government.

Gen. CORONA had received instructions from Mexico to the effect that the money taken from the Paymaster of the *Chanticleer* should remain on deposit until the case was adjudicated.

The employes of the Custom House concerned in the transaction, are to be suspended from office during their trial before the Mazatlan tribunal.

A copy of these instructions will be presented to the Captain of the *Chanticleer*.

Commerce and all branches of business remained paralized, and no indications of an improvement in the future were exhibited. Robberies and murders were of frequent occurrence since the disbanding of MARTINEZ'S force, and the arrival of GUADALASARA'S troops.

Ex-Gov. GILAN, of Lower California, has been liberated on $100,000 bonds, until such time as the General Government may dispose of his case.

QUINTON DOUGLAS, a Scothman, and Manager of the Humesello Mint, died in Guadalajara in May last.

The English war-steamer *Gallellion* arrived at Mazatlan July 20, and sailed the next day for San Blas.

The English war-steamer *Chanticleer* sailed for Panama July 21, in accordance with orders from Admiral HASTINGS.

The steamer *Juarez*, formerly the *Panama*, has been accepted by the Mexican Government, and T. MIRANDO, Captain of the port of Mazatlan, has been appointed to her command.

The schooner *Liberato*, formerly the *Onward*, from San Francisco, was wrecked on Craston Island, off the harbor of Mazatlan, July 20.

The United States steamer *Lackwanna* was at La Paz.

VIRGINIA.

A Seymour and Blair Meeting at Alexandria—The Democratic Riot in Richmond.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 11.

A large open-air Seymour and Blair meeting was held here to-night in front of Green's Mansion House. There was much enthusiasm. A banner was displayed, on which was inscribed the words "On strict construction of the Constitution, strict compliance with the laws made in pursuance thereof, and due regard for the sovereignty of the States, depends the perpetuity of the Union." Col. G. W. BRENT presided. Speeches were made by MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH and others. Mr. SMITH contended that Virginia was in the Union, and recommended the nomination of electors to be voted for, and the vote will be counted by the House of Representatives.

RICHMOND, Va. Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The negro who was shot last night at the Conservative meeting is mortally wounded. He has made an *ante mortem* statement to the effect that he was not engaged in stoning the meeting. He was taken to the Freedmen's Hospital.

Two or three arrests have been made to-day of persons alleged to have been engaged in the affray, and the matter will be brought before the Courts to-morrow.

Another Rocky Mountain Excursion—Four Robbers Killed in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The members of the Chicago Common Council started this afternoon on an excursion to the Rocky Mountains.

An ordinance appropriating $25,000 to aid in the establishment of a polytechnic school in Chicago was passed by the Common Council last evening.

The Republicans of Chicago are making great preparations for the Grant and Colfax demonstration tomorrow evening.

The proprietors of the Sherman House gave a banquet this evening to the members of the Scientific Congress.

The Marshal of Hutsonville, Crawford County, Ill., last Friday, accompanied by a *posse*, attempted to arrest a gang of four robbers. The robbers fired upon them, killing one of the *posse*, whereupon the Marshal and his men rushed upon the scoundrels and killed all of them.

The Anti-Union Movement in Nova Scotia—Failure of the Canadian Mission.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD and party left this city to-day for Picton, whence they go, by steamer, to Quebec. Their mission is looked upon as a failure.

The Legislature met yesterday; only a few persons were present, and little interest was evinced in the proceedings. The Attorney-General said the Government would announce its policy in a few days. In the meantime he moved resolutions protesting against the Union.

The dispatch from the Colonial Secretary on Confederation was laid before the House, and ordered to be printed.

A repeal meeting was held at Weymouth, which is represented as highly successful and firm in the demand for repeal and nothing else.

Gen. Howard in South Carolina—Proceedings of the Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Gen. O. O. HOWARD addressed the colored people this afternoon in the hall of the House of Representatives.

The Legislature considered to-day a number of bills, including those for the protection of persons and punishment of assaults, for regulating contracts and for organizing a temporary school system.

The Vermillion Gold Mines of Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Col. W. H. NOBLE gave a full report of the Vermillion gold mines. He spoke encouragingly of the prospects. The Chicago Company extracted $248 in bullion from a ton; in the Buckeye lode, $212 have been obtained; and in the Minnesota Mining Company's vein, $100. No one ton has yielded less than $50.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Death of More Illinois Stock in Albany—Precautions Adopted on the Pennsylvania Roads.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Since last night's report, between twenty and thirty Illinois cattle, out of three or four thousand head, have died at the East Albany yards of the Texas wood tick disease. The work of the insect seems to be confined thus far to Illinois stock, and droves from that State are very generally shunned, and few or none of them are bought without a guarantee from their owners of their perfect good health.

Choice extra Kentucky and Ohio steers command 9c.@9¾c. per pound. Medium and lower grades have fallen off ¼c. since yesterday, and two or three thousand head remain unsold. There is no change in the sheep or hog trade.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The cattle disease has entirely disappeared from the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, and Allentown Line. There was but one lot of cattle that left by this route that were diseased. When the disease was discovered they were separated from all other stock, and put in separate pens, and were promptly disposed of for their hides and tallow. They were only sold as diseased cattle, and none were allowed to pass into other hands. All the cars and pens occupied by this stock have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and a close inspection is now made of all cattle on the line of both roads in order to prevent any further shipments of infected stock. The public can rely that every effort will be used to prevent diseased stock from being shipped, or getting into the hands of butchers east of Chicago, by these lines.

A New-York Military Company in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Company A, of the New-York First Regiment, Hawkins Zouaves, which was Gen. BURNSIDE'S bodyguard when he commanded the Army of the Potomac, arrived here this morning, and were received by a detachment of veterans of the army, and were welcomed heartily by Gov. BURNSIDE. After a pleasant visit to Rocky Point, the company were received by the Governor and entertained at his residence with elegant hospitality. The visitors returned by the evening Bristol boat.

NELSON CUMMINGS, a conductor on a freight train on the Worcester Railroad, was killed at noon to-day as the train was about starting from the depot in this city. His hands slipped as he was getting up between two cars. He fell with his neck across the rail, and his head was entirely cut off.

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The *Courier* has returns from 99 counties, leaving 13 small counties, which last year polled 9,000 votes, about equally divided between the two parties to be heard from. Its figures show a gain of 23,763 Democratic votes over last year, and a decrease in the Republican vote of 9,866. STEVENSON'S majority thus far is 88,137, and will probably exceed 90,000. It will not vary 1,000 from that amount. BAKER'S vote will be about 23,000; STEVENSON'S, 114,000.

The Louisiana Legislature—The Militia Bill Passed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 11.

The Militia bill, giving the Governor discretionary power to accept, arm and commission officers of the volunteer militia whose organization meets his approval, finally passed both Houses of the Legislature yesterday. The bill empowers the Governor to call out and disperse the militia at his pleasure.

The Georgia Legislature—The Resignation of A. A. Bradley.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 11.

In the Senate to-day the question was taken as to sustaining the decision of the Chair, which was that, inasmuch as BRADLEY has resigned, the case was out of the hands of the Senate. The decision was sustained by a yea and nay vote of 29 against 19.

The Manchester, New-Hampshire, Horse Fair.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The entry of horses for speed for the second New-Hampshire Horse Fair closed to-day. Over fifty entries have been made in this single department of speed—more than double the number of last year. The Fair will open next Tuesday, and continue for three days. The entries in the other departments will remain open. The prospect is promising for a fine show.

Death of Gen. Melancthon S. Wade, of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Gen. MELANCTHON S. WADE, son of DAVID WADE, one of the first settlers of Cincinnati, died suddenly at Avondale to-day. At the commencement of the war Gen. WADE was appointed Brigadier-General, and was in command of Camp Dennison for some time. He was a prominent member of the Pioneer Association, and much respected.

A Hop at Niagara Falls Given by the Chinese Embassy to Citizens of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

A majority of the Board of Trade of this city, and a large number of private citizens, will leave here this afternoon for Niagara Falls, to participate in the hop at the International Hotel tendered them by the Chinese Embassy.

Fatal Machinery Accident in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 11.

DANIEL MORRISSEY, aged 16, was fatally injured, yesterday afternoon, while working in a factory at Wilsonville. He was caught by the belt and carried around the shaft, breaking his leg and completely tearing off one of his arms.

Visiting Firemen in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The Trenton Hose Company arrived here this forenoon from Jersey City. They were handsomely received by the Boston fire companies, and are having a pleasant time. They visit Lynn this afternoon, where a fine reception awaits them.

Congressional Nominations in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The Republicans of the Seventh District, Chester County, to-day nominated WASHINGTON TOWNSEND for Congress.

In Wyoming County, ULYSSES MERCUR was renominated for Congress.

A Tennessee State Senator Indicted for Perjury.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The Grand Jury to-day found a bill against Hon. T. A. HAMILTON, a State Senator, for perjury in having taken the test oath. He was an officer of the Confederate States.

Total Subsidence of Cholera at Havana.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The cholera has entirely disappeared from the city. Clean bills of health will be given from and after to-morrow.

Heavy Rain-storm in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

A heavy rain-storm commenced early this evening, and continued to a late hour.

LOUISIANA.

The Case of Willis Rollins—Almost a Riot in New-Orleans—Address of Gov. Warmouth to the Rioters—The Action of the Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, Aug. 3, 1868.

On Friday evening last, according to previous announcement, WILLIS ROLLINS, (a Democratic negro,) addressed a large audience of white and colored men at the headquarters of the Democratic Rough and Ready Club, No. 203 Bayou road, in this city. ROLLINS was formerly a plantation hand, and was born in Baton Rouge, in this State. He has lately visited various portions of Louisiana and Mississippi for the purpose of addressing the negroes as a Democratic speaker. He touches upon the political topics of the day, and is opposed to the rule of the Radicals and the carpet-baggers in the South and the election of GRANT and COLFAX. He reviews the action of the carpet-baggers and exposes the oppressive effects of Radical rule in the South, taking the ground that such action, if allowed to continue, will not only ruin the South and the Southern white man, but his own race as well. The country Press speak of him as an able, eloquent and effective orator. ROLLINS is apparently about 35 years of age. The address on Friday evening was listened to without any demonstrations tending to create a riot, the speaker being repeatedly applauded for his quaint and original remarks and anecdotes.

On the following evening, about 9:30 o'clock, ROLLINS, accompanied by a party of friends, was returning from a Democratic meeting, held on the corner of Marais and Custom-house streets, which was interrupted and broken up by negroes, who followed ROLLINS to the Baronne-street cars, surrounding and threatening his life from Custom-house and Marais streets to the corner of Baronne and Canal streets, the starting-point of the cars. By this time nearly two hundred negroes had assembled, when several attempts were made to take his life by the frantic crowd, which was incited by several white men. Prominent among the latter was the recently elected Auditor of the State, Mr. WICKLIFFE, formerly an uncompromising rebel, now an uncompromising Radical. The street was almost blocked by the mob, which increased each moment. The car was surrounded when ROLLINS entered, and attempts were made to prevent its departure, but Messrs. MCKELVEY and HENRY, and several other white men, managed to get between the car and the mob, and keeping the latter back as well as they could, the car started in this position, the crowd following with such exclamations as "Kill him," "Kill the Democratic son of a ——," "There he is," "Go for him." &c. A rush was then made to take ROLLINS from the car, but his friends stood firm and resisted the crowd with such appeals as "Keep back, men, keep back," "Don't create a disturbance," &c. A number of the negroes were armed with sticks and clubs, who struck at ROLLINS through the open window of the car. From the side of the car he was also wounded twice in the arm by a knife. The car proceeded five blocks surrounded in this manner. When it reached the corner of Julia and Baronne streets bricks were thrown inside the car and two persons inside badly hurt. Here the evidence became so strong to ROLLINS that it would be impossible much longer to keep back the crowd, which increased each moment in numbers as well as in determination to take his life, that he considered it best to leave the car and try to escape, but had scarcely reached the ground when a negro rushed upon him with a knife. A soldier of the First Infantry interposed by placing himself between ROLLINS and the negro, and with the assistance of another white man the latter was disarmed. [It is asserted by some that at this time, and just previous to ROLLINS leaving the car, shots were fired, but I have not heard of sufficient proof to warrant my stating so as a fact.—CORRESPONDENT.] Two policemen were present—the one stationed on the corner of Baronne and Perdito streets (who acted bravely in his attempts to prevent a riot) and Corporal SULLIVAN. The latter arrested ROLLINS, conveyed him to the Central Police Station, entered a charge against him of inciting a riot, and locked him in a cell. The crowd followed ROLLINS to the Station-house, the white men surrounding him and the officer. Amid cries of "Kill him!" "Shoot him!" &c., attempts were made to force a passage toward him. Mr. HENRY wished to arrest the colored man who first interfered at the meeting—who was the cause of the whole disturbance—who followed him and ROLLINS to the car—and who was the most violent, but Mr. WICKLIFFE, (the State Auditor,) who was present, interfered in his behalf, and wished to know what right he (HENRY) had to arrest any one. Three or four white men and about fifty negroes supported WICKLIFFE in preventing the arrest. This occurred on the corner of Dryades and Canal streets.

This morning ROLLINS was brought before Recorder BECKER, charged with inciting a riot. He was defended by Messrs. BRAUGHN and SAMBOLA. The Recorder (though the most Radical in the city) declared the charge unfounded, and discharged him. A crowd of perhaps 250 negroes assembled around police headquarters, who were unable to gain admittance in the crowded Court-room. These were ordered away by a force of policemen detailed for that purpose, but the crowd merely crossed the street, and entered Lafayette-square, (directly opposite,) where they were allowed to remain until ROLLINS left the building,, accompanied by half a dozen friends and Officer CARR, when the crowd raised a yell, and started to follow him along St. Charles-street, but eight or ten police officers interposed. The crowd observing ROLLINS turn down Poydras-street, in the direction of Carondelet, started down Lafayette-street on a run, cheering as they ran. The policemen headed the crowd off between Poydras and Lafayette streets, leaving the latter avenue open. From fifty to seventy-five almost immediately afterward followed ROLLINS along St. Charles and down Poydras-street, and were not forbidden by the Police. From the corner of Poydras and Carondelet to Canal, a riot appeared imminent at each step. The conduct of Officer CARR and three or four other policemen on this occasion deserves mention. They, with the friends who surrounded ROLLINS, were firm and determined. The scene enacted on Saturday night was reënacted in broad day in one of the principal streets of New-Orleans. The negroes hooted, yelled and cried for the life of ROLLINS, but no direct attack was made, if I except the case of one colored man who rushed at ROLLINS with an uplifted bar of iron, but this was wrested from him. By the time ROLLINS arrived at Canal-street the crowd had increased to fully five hundred persons. On arriving at the entrance to the Constitution Club, between Baronne and Dryades streets, ROLLINS passed in, the officers and his friends blocking up the doorway. The crowd suddenly halted to find their prey gone. The street and sidewalk immediately in front of the club-room was filled with negroes, furious for the blood of ROLLINS, and an attack was momentarily expected when Gov. WARMOUTH appeared on the balcony at the request of three members of the Democratic Central Committee, who called upon him at Mechanics' Institute for the purpose of informing him what was transpiring only a stone's throw distant. The Governor immediately responded. Accompanied by these gentlemen he appeared upon the balcony and addressed the crowd in the following words:

MY REPUBLICAN FRIENDS—I come here to ask at your hands that freedom of speech which, as Republicans, we demand for everybody. I have identified myself with you, my colored friends, not only by political association for two years, but by fighting four years in the army of the Union for the privileges you now enjoy. I have therefore a right, not only in virtue of my office, but as a man, to demand from you protection for every person, (whether a Democrat or Republican,) in the expression of his political views. This man ROLLINS, a black citizen of Louisiana, has as much right to his opinions as you or I have to our own. He should and shall be allowed to express them whenever and however he may deem proper; and I call upon every colored Republican to unite with me in giving him and his friends the right of public speech. [Cries of "We will."] Although this black man, whether from patriotic or selfish motives it matters not, is a Democrat while you are Republicans, he is entitled to the same right of protection at your hands as you have a right to be protected in the exercise of the same privileges. He must be permitted to speak when and where he pleases, even if the whole power of the State has to be evoked to sustain him. And now I ask you all to disperse and go home, and thus testify your willingness and desire to preserve the public peace. [Cheers.]

The crowd then dispersed.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. BACON, Democrat, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to inquire into the riotous demonstrations said to have been made within the last three days in this city to prevent the right of free speech being exercised by WILLIS ROLLINS, a freedman, with the view of preventing the exercise of the right of independent opinion by the colored men of the State who desire to hear both sides; and also to inquire into the conduct of the present Police Commissioners of this city, and those under them, and of the Recorder of the First District, in arresting said ROLLINS, and leaving those who assaulted him free from arrest or imprisonment.

POLLARD (colored) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—yeas 7, nays 16.

Mr. SMITH (Radical) suggested that the "damnable lies" published by the Press of this city on the subject of the riotous demonstrations on Saturday last, be also inquired into.

Mr. R. N. OGDEN, (Democrat,) who entered the Senate Chamber in time to hear the suggestion of Mr. SMITH, desired to know what subject was before the Senate to cause the irreverent remark of the distinguished Senator (Mr. SMITH.)

The resolution was then again read.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved to amend by striking out all after the word "resolved," and insert the following:

"That a committee be appointed to investigate the conversion of the Democratic Party to the doctrines of the Republican Party on the question of 'negro equality,' with a view to enabling the Northern branch of this party to change their platform to suit the times."

Mr. OGDEN moved to lay the amendment on the table. He said:

In moving to day this amendment on the table I wish to explain myself. I believe, Sir, that there is no man in the House who will accord to me more willingly than the distinguished Senator himself the reputation of at least being consistent in what I have advocated. And I believe, Sir, that no man in the Senate Chamber has done more, proportionate with his individual power, to prevent a hostile demonstration on either side than I have done. For this I claim no credit. I have been actuated by what I conceived to be my duty not only to myself but to my country, irrespective of color or of race. I have done this as I hope from that principle of morality which should warm the bosom of every honest man who desires to see justice, equality, right and protection extended to all. And, Sir, I say that this amendment is calculated to arouse feelings which it is our duty to try and quell. But, Sir, the extraordinary language of a Senator (Mr. SMITH) with regard to the "damnable lies" of the Press, leads me to state that but a few minutes ago, while walking with two distinguished Senators—one from the State of Pennsylvania—[laughter]—we saw, Sir, an excitement on the street, which in any other city in the world except the City of New-Orleans would have paralyzed every heart with fear. Unfortunately for our poor city these street scenes are so common as scarcely to be heeded. Sir, I can tell you the whole history of the unfortunate affair on Saturday night.

WILLIS ROLLINS, the colored orator, whether he be converted or not to the doctrines of the Democracy, has the right of free speech, accorded by the platform of the Republican Party, and by the Democratic Party as well. He, Sir, has seen fit to advocate those doctrines. He has made speech after speech, and in the whole State of Louisiana he has gone unmolested, and the only portion that has evinced any feeling of personal animosity, I am sorry to say, is the intelligent, the populous City of New-Orleans. I heard myself, Sir, colored men whom I had before respected as good citizens, excited by that evil and malignant feeling which sometimes gets the better of all of us, cry out in their impotent rage—"Kill him!" "Go for him, the renegade son of a ——!"—language that was calculated to arouse all the evil passions of an infuriated populace. I, Sir, with others, endeavored to quiet the people—to throw oil upon the troubled waters. I say then that this amendment is calculated to do harm and produce trouble, and I think I know the gentleman well enough to know that he does not desire such a result.

Mr. CAMPBELL maintained that his amendment had as much to do with the business of the Senate as the motion of Mr. BACON—"If we were called upon to investigate the assault upon WILLIS ROLLINS, we should be called upon to investigate every petty case of assault and battery in this city." Mr. CAMPBELL then withdrew his amendment, and hoped Mr. BACON'S resolution would be voted down.

Mr. LYNCH, Republican, could see no good result from an investigation. "It would only add to the fire already hot."

Mr. BACON, Democrat, remarked that he had not said anything in behalf of his resolution, which required a remedy at this moment, as a revolution is threatened. It was the especial duty of this Senate to investigate this matter and put a stop to it. It is charged that the very Police Commissioners, whom the Senate had just confirmed, are employing men who were engaged in the riot, and who were implicated in defying the law and abridging the right of opinion among colored men in this State. Policemen, at the meeting on Friday night, when this same ROLLINS spoke, said they had come to see and hear him before hanging him. Mr. BACON remarked that he was almost a Quaker in his notions of peace, but this state of things was getting too warm even for him.

Mr. LYNCH moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

Mr. BLACKMAN called for the ayes and nays—Tabled, yeas 19, nays 8.

The President of the Senate (Mr. DUNN, colored) remarked that he had had an interview with the Governor on the subject. He deprecated the affair; he had hoped that a resolution would pass and a committee be appointed, but the Senate had decided otherwise.

H. D. T.

UTAH.

The Twenty-first Anniversary of the Settlement of Salt Lake Valley—The Crop Prospects—Descent of Locusts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, July 31, 1868.

The 24th of July is the Territorial holiday, this year being the twenty-first anniversary of the settlement of this valley. That occurrence is invariably commemorated in all the settlements of the Territory, in one way or other. The city people had an ostentatious display on the Fourth, so it was determined to observe the 24th in a quieter manner. Therefore there was no combined public commemoration of the day further than the closing of most of the stores, the display of bunting and a general holiday appearance. Everybody went here or there, as he listed, without any "request of the Mayor," or prepared "programme" by a "Committee of Arrangements." Some of the city folks went out to the lake, others into other parts of the country, many to picnics here or there, finishing up the evening with a ball in some part or other of the city. In many of the country settlements much more demonstrative and ceremonious observances were indulged in, comprehending processions, orations, speeches, music of various kinds, powder burning, horse and foot races, and other games and exercises, in almost every instance winding up with dancing and prayer.

The day is still considered and commemorated by the Mormon community as that on which their pioneers first found a place of rest and safety from the "persecutions" of their Gentile neighbors, such as had been experienced in the States of Missouri and Illinois.

The 25th was signalized by the heaviest thunder and rain storm remembered in this locality for some time. The rain literally poured down for an hour or two, and the wind blew in fitful gusts, breaking the drops ever and anon into spray. This was an extraordinary occurrence in this locality at such a time of year. But this season the rain has been more plentiful than in any other Summer since the settlement of this valley. There has been sufficient rainfall to produce crops without any irrigation, and to induce the hope and the belief that wheat, at least Winter wheat, can be grown in future years without any irrigation. If this should prove to be a well-founded hope and belief, it will change the character of agriculture in this region, and many people will be induced to take up and to cultivate lands which cannot readily be irrigated, and which otherwise would always have remained waste land and desert, producing nothing but wild sage and sparse bunch grass.

Recurring to the 24th, the day this year was made additionally memorable by the descent of immense numbers of locusts in this city and vicinity and several other places. They were far more numerous and voracious this season than last. They stayed five days, at the end of which period, as with one accord, they arose into the air, with the noise of a storm, and flew away, leaving but very few stragglers. When on their travels, they ascend to a great height, as high as the naked eye can discern them, looking very near the sun for the glistening of their wings. Further from the sun they cannot be seen, except at a very limited height. These appeared to come from the mountains, and to be little more than half grown, as a general thing.

They covered the trees, the shrubs and the ground in many places, frequently there being from ten to twenty on a foot length of twig or small branch, and the whole tree so covered. A dozen would work away at one apple. Apple, pear and plum trees are first to suffer; also vegetables, especially onions, beans and carrots. Peach trees and shade trees were hurt very little, if any, last year, but this year nothing was rejected. Peach trees were stripped as clean as apple or pear, and cotton-wood and locust, trees, twenty-five feet high, were denuded in many cases of every leaf, leaving the trees with a wintry bareness. Apples and peaches and plums hang unprotected from the scorching rays of the sun, with the mercury at ninety in the shade. Apricots, being nearly ripe, appeared to be relished, for they disappeared, and the pits could be found under the trees. Many of the twigs and small branches were barked, and left white and bleached all over the trees. Even the stems of lucerne and other shrubs were barked too.

It was much worse in some places than in others, but it was bad enough all over. Notwithstanding, although fruit will be scarce, and it is probable that many trees will be killed, yet there will be a sufficiency of breadstuffs, as where the grasshoppers have not visited, uncommonly good crops have been raised, particularly from Fall-sown wheat. Some people have sown two or three times, and even then find that they will raise nothing, or not much. Breadstuffs, however, cannot be very cheap before next harvest.

To-morrow night Mme. SCHELLER appears at the theatre, for the last time until her departure for Montana. She appears in "The Child of the Regiment." Next week Miss ANNETTE INCE commences an engagement. Mme. SCHELLER expects to return in the Fall, after which she may complete the trip to the Pacific.

VERMONT BANK ROBBED.

Twenty Thousand Dollars Stolen from a National Bank in Bennington.

From the Troy Whig, Aug. 11.

One of the most skillful as well as successful burglaries that has ever been committed in this vicinity occurred in the usually quiet town of East Bennington, on Saturday night last. The vault of the First National Bank was the "centre of attraction" to the burglars, who gained an entrance to the building by prying open a shutter and window leading to the banking-room. Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Mr. L. R. GRAVES, President, entered the Bank and discovered that the dial plate had been removed from the exterior door of the safe, which was one of LILLIE'S manufacture. As the dial plate is only held in its position by a small screw which could easily be removed, and as nothing else in the room appeared to have been disturbed, Mr. GRAVES, supposing that it had been removed by some of the bank officers for some reason, returned home without any forebodings of trouble. About 9 o'clock in the evening Mr. GRAVES' son, teller in the bank, returned home from a visit. Upon being informed by his father of the removal of the dial plate from the safe his suspicions were aroused, and having informed Cashier COBB of the circumstance, the three proceeded together to the bank. The skillful eyes of the Cashier and the Teller immediately discovered something wrong. The Cashier attempted to open the safe, but without the dial plate nothing could apparently be done. After several vain endeavors he succeeded in picking the lock of the outer safe door, but the dial plate of the inside safe lock having been also removed, he could proceed no further. Subsequently, Mr. STERLING, the agent of the safes in this city, succeeded in picking the inner lock. The contents of the inner safe were found untouched, much to the surprise as well as gratification of the officers of the institution. The outer safe contained $8,000 or $10,000 belonging to the bank and $12,000 of special deposits, amounting in all to about $20,000, not including about $4,000 worth of Bennington town bonds, which were untouched. As only three persons, and these being officers of the bank, were acquainted with the combinations of the lock, it is surmised that some skillful cracksmen succeeded in picking the lock. The Cashier of the bank left the institution about 9:30 o'clock on Saturday evening, so that the burglars must have operated between that time and sunrise of the next morning. Of the private depositors Mr. E. A. COFF, the Cashier of the bank is the heaviest loser. Between $5,000 and $7,000 in cash—together with some Bennington town bonds belonging to him were appropriated by the burglars. The remainder of the special deposits was composed for the most part of small sums, deposited by residents in the vicinity who can illy afford to lose even small amounts. The circumstances of the burglary are somewhat peculiar in several particulars. Detective KIRK, of this city, is at present investigating this affair, and it is hoped that his efforts in ferreting out the criminals will be crowned with ultimate success. Although the bank has suffered somewhat from this unfortunate circumstance, still its officers maintain that its stability is in no wise affected, and that its business will be transacted as usual.

MURDERS AT SEA.

An Englishman Murders Two of his Ship's Officers and is Himself Killed by an American.

From the Anglo-Brazilian Times of July 8.

The Dutch vessel *Fennichiana* arrived at Pernambuco upon the 25th of June, with a cargo of jerked meat from Montevideo. During the voyage the following scenes took place: On the 18th, the first mate, J. J. DE GROTH, ordered an Englishman called JAMES RUDGER, shipped at Montevideo, to take the wheel from him, when the latter struck the mate upon the head and knocked him down. He then cut his throat and threw the body into the sea. The cook, J. BIEMHOLD, was awakened by the splash, and believing some one had fallen overboard, began to shout, "a man overboard," and to throw planks and ropes into the water. While thus engaged RUDGER sprang at him, split his head open with a hatchet, and threw him into the sea. The Captain and second mate were awakened by the noise, and the second mate in coming up the companion-way was struck at, but missed, by the hatchet wielded by RUDGER, and he jumped back, whereupon RUDGER closed the hatch and piled chains on it to prevent it being opened by them. He then called the two remaining men, an Englishman named NICHOLAS CHESTER, and an American called JOHN HUGHES, and forced them, by fear of him, to obey him. He then told them that he was about to scuttle the vessel and abandon her, but they persuaded him to wait until the vessel was near land. On the 21st, RUDGER uncovered the hatch to see what was going on inside, and while so doing Capt. HOTZE attempted to shoot him with a gun, but this missed fire. RUDGER then hastily closed the hatch and called to the men on deck to put a large stone on top. While he was waiting for this the Captain fired at guess, but the ball only scored RUDGER'S leg. This, however, had the effect of alarming him and he ordered the boat to be got ready while he himself made preparations for firing the vessel; but his companions again dissuaded him from leaving her so far from land. At night CHESTER went to bed, HUGHES was at the wheel, and RUDGER, who had not slept for three days, laid down near it, armed and with his hatchet close to him, telling HUGHES to waken him when land was in sight. In a few minutes he was fast asleep, and HUGHES then left the wheel, and, seizing the hatchet, buried it in RUDGER'S head, who tried to rise and drew his knife, but fell dead before a second stroke. HUGHES then shouted that all was safe, and after throwing the body into the sea, opened the hatch, whereon, after some hesitation, the two imprisoned men came on deck. No money or other valuable portable property existed on board to tempt cupidity, so that the ferocious conduct of RUDGER must have originated from a maniacal thirst for blood.

Reunion of the Connecticut Fifth Regiment.

The officers of the Connecticut Fifth Regiment Monday afternoon celebrated the sixth anniversary of the battle of Cedar Mountain, in which the regiment participated, by their annual reunion at the Allyn House, Hartford, about twenty-five officers being present, with a number of invited guests. The exercises consisted of a business meeting and a dinner, at which speeches were made, letters read, &c. It was expected that Senator FERRY would be present, but a letter received from him stated that his health is so poor that it would be impossible for him to come. Among distinguished officers who were unable to attend, but who responded in writing, was Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, the hero of Nashville. His letter is as follows:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 3, 1868.

Major Edward V. Preston, and Committee of Arrangements Fifth Connecticut Infantry Association:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to be present at the annual Reunion of the Association of the Fifth Connecticut Infantry, on the 10th of this month. In reply, I assure you that it would give me the greatest pleasure to accept the invitation, were it possible for me to be absent from my duties at this time. From the time your regiment joined my brigade at Sandy Hook, to the close of the war, I followed its career with the deepest interest, and can say with sincerity that no member of the regiment could have felt more satisfaction at the high stand it assumed and maintained throughout the war than I did. Cordially reciprocating the friendly sentiments of yourself and officers of your regiment, I remain, very truly, yours,

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-Gen. U. S. A.

LARGE FIRE AT ALDEN.

Total Destruction of the Business Portion of the Village—Loss $10,000.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 10.

From Mr. CHARLES EELS, residing near the town of Alden, in this county, we have the following particulars of a very disastrous conflagration which occurred in that village on Saturday night, resulting in the destruction of the business part of the place, and involving a total loss of $10,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

The fire broke out at midnight in a shed in the rear of JOSIAH JOHNSON'S dry goods store, which was used as a storehouse for boxes, barrels, &c. The smoke and flames were first discovered by Mrs. F. CRANDALL, keeper of a millinery establishment, in a store under Cross' Hotel. The lady quickly gave the alarm, and the people in the vicinity gathered to save the adjoining property and to remove the goods in the stores in the immediate neighborhood of the fire. The flames spread so rapidly that the fire was soon communicated to JOHNSON'S store, which, together with the entire stock of dry goods, was burned. Despite the great exertions made by the citizens to prevent the further spread of the fire, the flames enveloped the large two-story frame hotel and barns, occupied and owned by E. T. CROSS, and ere all the contents could be removed, the structure was burned to the ground. Mrs. F. CRANDALL occupied a store and sleeping apartments in the hotel building, and saved only a portion of her goods.

Meantime the fire spread to the dry goods store and dwelling of R. N. BUTLER, a two-story frame, and this building, and a barn in the rear of it, were also destroyed before the goods and household effects could be saved. The one-and-a-half story frame occupied by DANIEL SHOEMAKER as a shoe shop, and by PRIDE & CORNELL as a drug store, was next burned, a portion only of the contents being saved. FREDERICK THATCHER'S grocery and meat store, a two-story frame, was consumed, but the stock was all taken out before the building took fire. E. SAUNDERS & Co.'s dry goods store, in which was located the Post Office and the dwelling of Dr. CORNELL, was burned before the fire was checked. The contents had all been removed before the structure caught fire.

There was no fire apparatus in the village, and as one building after another took fire, it was evident that the efforts of the citizens could only be directed toward saving the goods in them. A high wind was blowing at the time, and before daybreak the whole block of buildings was a smouldering mass of ruins.

Mr. LEVINS owned the building wherein the fire originated, which was leased by JOSIAH JOHNSON. Our informant did not learn the loss on the building, which, we hear, was uninsured. Mr. JOHNSON had an insurance of $2,000 on his stock. Mrs. CRANDALL lost a portion of her millinery goods, which were not insured. Mr. CROSS suffered considerably from fire and in the hasty removal of furniture from his hotel. The building was insured, but in what amount our informant was unable to learn. Mr. BUTLER had an insurance of $1,000 on his building, but none on his stock, which was partially removed from the building. His loss will amount to nearly $2,000. The losses of Messrs. PRIDE & CORNELL and of DANIEL SHOEMAKER were slight. We were unable to learn the loss on the building or the insurance. Mr. THATCHER, E. SAUNDERS & Co., and Dr. CORNELL, suffered slight damages in removal of goods. It is thought the fire was the work of some malicious person or persons. An attempt was made to fire Mr. JOHNSON'S store about three weeks ago. No one was seen in the vicinity at the time the fire was discovered, and no clue has been obtained of the supposed incendiary or incendiaries.

This disastrous fire will have a sad effect on the business of Alden, coming as it did at the opening of Fall trade, for it will take a long time to build up the burnt district again.

The Choice of Electors by the Florida Legislature.

From the Tallahassee (Fla.) Sentinel, Aug. 6.

The bill passed by the Legislature, which changes the mode of electing the Presidential electors, and devolves this duty upon the Legislature instead of upon the people, cannot be charged as a mere party measure, or as designed simply to secure the election of Republicans. Whether the electors are elected by the people, at a free and fair election, or by the present Legislature, the result will be the same. The Republican Party to-day in this State is stronger than ever before. Its 10,000 majority at the last election cannot be overcome by any fair and legitimate means, and just so sure as an election should be held, without force or fraud to intimidate or deceive, so sure would the Grant electors be elected by an overwhelming majority.

But the Democrats, in Convention assembled, have declared that a free and fair election shall not be held; they have declared that the State Government is unconstitutional and void, and utterly unworthy of obedience or respect; that the negroes have no right to vote, and that they shall not vote, and that the election shall be carried for SEYMOUR and BLAIR at any cost—even at the cost of revolution and bloodshed. It is the duty of the Legislature to prevent such a consummation; to see to it that the Government is upheld, and that the peace of the community is not disturbed. If a popular election in this State is to be made the occasion for revolution and disorder, as the Democratic delegates in their reckless and incendiary speeches openly threatened, then the occasion for such a course may well be dispensed with, and the Constitution of the United States gives the Legislature authority to do so.

We want peace in Florida, and peace we will have. The three electoral votes of this State will make little if any difference in the result of the national election, but their cost to the State, if accompanied by violence and disorder, will be far more than the State can afford to give.

Accident at the Grant Reception in Galena.

From the Galena (Ill.) Gazette, Aug. 8.

Lieut. A. V. RICHARDS met with a severe accident last evening while engaged with the artillery detachment at firing the cannon. It was caused by a premature discharge of the gun. Lieut. RICHARDS was handling the ramrod at the time, standing almost in front of the gun. The ramrod was still in the gun, and the discharge hurled it a distance of thirty rods, to Bench-street. Lieut. RICHARDS was thrown a distance of ten feet from the gun, and his face, arms and body badly burned. The flesh on his left arm and breast was shockingly torn, probably by the wadding from the gun. The boys at once picked him up, and it was soon ascertained that no bones were broken, and that the wounds were not likely to prove fatal. The worst fears were that one or both of his eyes were destroyed, as he was unable to open either of them. He rested quite well last night, and his physicians think to-day that neither of his eyes are permanently injured. His injuries are principally flesh wounds, and not dangerous. Gen. GRANT called on him this morning.

Mr. J. H. BASCOM, of this office, who was thumbing the vent, had his thumb and hand quite severely injured. Powder was blown into his face and left eye, but his injuries are not so bad as to confine him to the house.

A Democratic View of Mr. Seymour's Letter.

The Cincinnati *West & South*, an extreme Democratic paper, is not quite satisfied with Mr. SEYMOUR'S letter of acceptance. It says he attacks the Republicans in and out of Congress, but that is a subject which does not satisfy the Democratic mind, which is in earnest to find a remedy for our sad state of affairs; but it adds:

"He considers himself a party to the platform, which is, in his opinion, in the nature of a contract with the people. That platform, as our readers understand, treats all the steps of the so-called reconstruction, by the multitudinous acts of Congress, as revolutionary, and not simply unconstitutional. They are acts which the platform means to say have overthrown, without the slightest right, the very Constitution itself. They are each and all plain, palpable and dangerous breaches of that bond of our Union. These facts, in Mr. BLAIR'S opinion, ought to be resisted by the representatives in every branch of the Federal Government, by Democratic force of arms. Mr. SEYMOUR does not announce that conclusion, but he arrives at it necessarily by joining himself to the platform, which holds each and every step of the whole process of Congressional Reconstruction as not only null and void because forbidden by the Constitution, but revolutionary—in other words, an overturn of the Constitution itself, by whose warrant alone Congress can do any act. That is not any question for the courts. By the platform, it is *res adjudicata*, and Mr. SEYMOUR, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, binds himself to it as a contracting party. Of course, then, if we succeed, Mr. SEYMOUR will be obliged to draw the executive sword at once, and stop the degradation of the States of the South from the moment he has the power placed in his hands. He stands, in fact, where Mr. BLAIR stands, according to his letter previous to his nomination. For a man who is supposed to be naturally timid, this is a bold and brave commitment. We did not expect that he would so frankly give himself up to the future doctrine of the party."

ISAAC M. CRANE, Esq., has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats in the Michigan Third District. He has but once before been a candidate for office, which was for the State Legislature in 1864, and then he was defeated. His experience, therefore, is not large. He is a young man, and as the Detroit *Free Press* says, is not a chronic office-seeker.

HAYTI.

Origin of the Present War—The First Massacres—Who are the Cacos?—Full Accounts of Salnave's Atrocities—The Movements and Victories of the Cacos—Present Condition and Probable Results.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Thursday, July 23, 1868.

The present Caco war originated from a comparatively trifling blunder.

On the return of SALNAVE from exile to the Cape, after President GEFFRARD's abdication, he assumed command, and demanding the submission of the chiefs of the neighboring towns, they replied: "There had been a Provisional Government established at Port-au-Prince, whose orders they were ready to obey, but SALNAVE, elated by success and prompted by a diabolical disposition immediately dispatched a strong force with the sanguinary orders to make no prisoners." Three Generals surrendered without the least opposition, but two others fled; the submissive Generals were taken prisoners and assassinated on the road to the Cape and left unburied, thus "*making no prisoners.*" This treacherous act produced its legitimate fruits. The indignant population, with the two fugitive Generals at their head, set up the standard of revolt, and found ready accomplices in all the remaining strongholds in that part of the Republic, sustaining guerrilla warfare ever since, and which they declare they intend to continue as long as SALNAVE is President; hence the cause of this disastrous war, which has set at defiance all the resources of the Republic.

The term *caco* corresponds to the maroon of Jamaica, a name given to runaway slaves by the old French colonists, and it has now been adopted by the Cacos themselves.

After this *fait d'armes*, SALNAVE proceeded to Port-au-Prince, where, aided by the rabble, he intimidated the Houses of Congress and procured his own nomination to the Presidency. Other complications are now changing the state of things, and appearances indicate a war of caste—the blacks against the mulattoes—but where draw the division line? Mixed blood does not always make a mulatto, nor pure black make a negro. Intelligent, educated and wealthy negroes frequently side with and are received by the mulattoes, while ignorant and brutal mulattoes (SALNAVE, for instance) fraternize and are received by the blacks. Numerically the blacks are ten to one, but the mulattoes, by their intelligence, tact and superior education, have so far managed to maintain their ascendency until lately, and with common prudence would have continued to do so, but their unbounded ambition of office and spoils has hurried them into repeated revolutions until they have taught the trade to their inferior brethren, who have now set up for themselves.

The Cacos are now besieging Port-au-Prince, Gonaives and the Cape; the most of the other towns have either declared against the Government or given up to the Cacos, and had SALNAVE acted judiciously there would have been no war. All business is suspended and communications cut off by land, provisions at famine prices, and continued desertions to the Cacos, caused by hunger and the dread of a siege.

From the commencement of the revolt in 1865 the present Government have shown a barbarous, cruel and sanguinary disposition, and have proven to the world that their vaunted patriotism and desire of progress was only a cloak to deceive the ignorant, while office and plunder were their *primum mobile*, and have been unscrupulous as regards the means used to accomplish their objects.

They commenced their revolution by attempting the assassination of PHILIPPO GEFFRARD's Minister at the Cape, but failed; being more successful, however, a few months after, using as a pretext for revolt that GEFFRARD squandered the public funds, and had done nothing for progress. Their improvement on his administration was by appropriating, on the first day of their advent to power, all the specie found in the Treasury at the Cape, and placing it for security on board of a vessel in the harbor. After GEFFRARD's abdication the progressive Minister DELORME retired with a greater fortune, after a few months' administration, than GEFFRARD had accumulated during his years of Presidency, and their progress in ameliorating the finances of the country was equally successful; they found the dollar fifteen Haytian for one Spanish, and left it sixty-two for one, and still declining. All this, however, is nothing when compared to their cruel atrocities. They abolished the death penalty, but killed and tortured, without the useless form of trial, the absconding Minister—out-Heroding Herod. While SALNAVE would give secret orders to dispose of certain persons he would absent himself and pretend ignorance. His worthy Minister, with more moral courage or regardless of public opinion, would see the orders of which he himself was the probable instigator well executed in his presence, and was always foremost in works of blood. This is somewhat to be wondered at, for he was a civilian of some standing in society, of some fitness and education, but without principle, and capable of conceiving the darkest plots and seeing them executed; himself the prince of cowards, always the first to run, even in imaginary danger, and upbraided for it by his chief. All that were not for them they inflicted cruelties on their wives and children, and those who had been so fortunate as to elude their grasp. They also violated the British Consulate, taking out and shooting seven refugees, who had been guilty of nothing but adhering to GEFFRARD. This was their first great blunder, and led to the *Bulldog* affair, and final bombardment by British men-of-war; but unfortunately this was counteracted by the interference of the Captain of an American man-of-war, who had previously taken SALNAVE under his ægis, and now took him, with forty of the insurgents, to a place of security, where they could bide their time and again become a scourge to Hayti.

Since their return the most savage expedients have again been resorted to. To recount them all would require a volume, but one should not be passed over. Gen. MONTAS, a Dominican by birth, and commander of the Department of the North, who had risen by his own merit and had endeared himself to the inhabitants by gentlemanly deportment and even justice, intended retiring to private life without being molested, but this was impossible; he was immediately seized, cast into prison double ironed, and because they thought the jailer at Port-au-Prince would not torture him to death, he was sent to the Cape and placed under a jailer, who was zealous to do their bidding, and he did it well, but finding heavy irons, short food, and brutal treatment too slow, he was beaten and then strangled to death. The *post-mortem* examination was a mere farce; they knew they must report to suit the authorities, and some women are now in prison for having assisted at his funeral; the jailer has been promoted to second commander, and otherwise well compensated.

After the fall of SALNAVE, in 1865, his adherents carried on a peculiar warfare of blowing up arsenals, firing towns, &c., which so disgusted GEFFRARD, that he abdicated the Presidency, and on the arrival of SALNAVE he committed the second fatal blunder as already related, the assassination of the three Generals.

After being, as he thought, well seated in the Presidential chair, the Cacos began their opposition, and he sent his best Generals and soldiers to subdue them, and after six months' fruitless effort he undertook the task himself, with all the resources of the Republic at his command, but with no better success. His attacks were either fruitless or resulted in shameful defeats, which his "bulletins" turned into splendid victories while his army was being decimated. He saw very few Cacos, and seldom any dead or wounded ones. They generally evaded him; but when he attacked their strongholds they would defend themselves as long as their powder lasted, and then evacuate them during the night. The next day the fortress would be carried by storm, and the flaming bulletin would be dictated on the spot and sent to Port-au-Prince. Immediate pursuit would be given after the Cacos, after leaving a strong guard to hold the place, but after a day or two's absence in their fruitless efforts, they would return to find their guard gobbled up by the Cacos, who, no doubt, made voluntary prisoners. This is the *modus operandi* through the six months' campaign of SALNAVE. He has always been outgeneraled, twice came near being captured, has lost more men than half his army, but his last and fatal loss was the surprise of his rear guard of 1,300 men, with all the baggage, ammunition and army chest with $400,000 Haytian currency, all captured by 60 Cacos. This was a *coup de grace*; but how retreat without disgrace, and get through the Caco lines, who had closed up his retreat? The news of the siege of Gonaives and Port-au-Prince offered a good pretext, and by a desperate effort he cut through the Caco lines, with great loss, and was compelled to leave his dead and wounded on the field to save the rest of his army.

Port-au-Prince, Gonaives and the Cape are now closely besieged by the Cacos. Provisions being at famine prices, desertions to the Cacos are of daily occurrence, and it is only a question of time. There are brutal and standing orders to the Generals in command to burn and destroy everything before giving up to the Cacos, and torches have been distributed for that purpose, but the adherents of SALNAVE are daily diminishing and may not be able to execute their orders.

It still remains to be seen how the Cacos will use their victory, whether they will return to their houses, as they state, and go peaceably to work after another President is chosen.

By the last advices, the contending parties are now face to face, waiting, Micawber-like, for something to turn up. They are continually discharging their cannon on both sides, but their shot does not hurt much.

It is to be feared a protracted war might give such strength to their marauding proclivities as to give them a distaste to their former quiet life, but in no case can they behave worse than SALNAVE's soldiers, who lived by pillage, which was tolerated by their commanders, while the Cacos disturbed no one who was not in arms against them.

SALNAVE destroyed in March the property of friend and foe; has not left a house standing, and their gardens and fields have been completely devastated—a warning of what he intends to do to the besieged cities if he has time.

I should have mentioned in its place that after the loss of his rear guard, no doubt to keep their courage up, he committed another fatal blunder by declaring himself "Dictator," a superfluous manifestation of what he has done *de facto* while it could be of no possible advantage; it cost him the loss of many of his friends and raised a storm among the Cacos which came very near cutting off his retreat, and hastened the invasion and investing of the capital and other large towns.

On his arrival at Port-au-Prince he found the people so exasperated as to compel him to speedily retreat and restore the former *shadow* of the Congress. This succession of blunders has brought him to the brink of ruin, and his final disgrace and flight, if he should be able to effect the latter, is only a question of time. LIBERIA.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

An Interview with the Mormon Prophet.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

SALT LAKE CITY, July, 1868.

Calling on a prominent tradesman in this place, (himself a leading Mormon and a Utah pioneer,) our party of four inquired as to the feasibility of obtaining a brief interview with BRIGHAM YOUNG. We were told that the modern Solomon (in domestic multiplicities if not in wisdom) granted few audiences to parties seeking his presence from motives of curiosity, beside which he was fresh from the grave of one of the most trusted ministers—HEBER KIMBALL. It so happened that one of our number had a proposition to lay before the Arch-chief of the Mormons, which had the color, if not the substance, of business; and so, after a private parley between the gentleman we applied to and BRIGHAM, we were informed that the latter would see us at 10 A. M. if he could spare the time; if not, then at some later hour.

Passing through the iron gate of the Bee-hive House, we found our intercessor waiting to introduce us to the modern Seer of Zion. We were conducted into BRIGHAM'S office, a large apartment handsomely furnished, and found ourselves shaking hands with a strongly-built man of sixty-eight, who seems ten years younger. His manner was gravely cordial, and he motioned us to chairs with the routine air of one whose station demands that he take a daily "public bath" of visitors of all degrees. We were but fairly seated when two other callers were announced—a resident of Illinois, and his daughter, a slender young girl of twenty or thereabout. She rushed at BRIGHAM with a palpitating stride, seized his hand convulsively, and exclaimed with hasty effusion: "Ah, President YOUNG, I am dee-*light*-ed to make your acquaintance." He entered into a general conversation with the father of the young lady, whose name suggested the invention of the telegraph. Upon that topic the discourse ran for a few moments; then glided to ROBERT FULTON, his rebuffs, reverses and final triumph. The young lady's father thought the progress of the nineteenth century was something almost startling; BRIGHAM agreed with him; and the young lady, in a bolt-upright, prunes and prism pose, looked as if she were debating whether or not it would be the thing to say, "President YOUNG, I am dee-*light*-ed to drop your acquaintance."

In one corner sat BRIGHAM'S Private Secretary, an intellectual and reticent-looking man, past the middle age, the only person, it is said, who knows definitely where the Prophet is to be found at all minutes of the day and night. He bent steadily over his work, but seemed not inattentive to the conversation. One of the Twelve Apostles (GEORGE Q. CANNON, editor of the Deseret *News*,) occupied a chair near the Secretary. There was another Mormon magnate seated in the room, a jolly-looking old man, sporting a prodigious watch chain of silver, also red-faced in addition to being abdominally protuberant. He is the historian of the Mormons. One need not remain long in Utah to discern that the leading Mormons are large, heavy men, almost without exception. A majestic physique impresses and helps control them; and there may be other reasons for the necessity of stature and heft among BRIGHAM and his faithful ministers which are of a character to inspire very quick and accurate guessing on the part of average people, and of prudes particularly.

Now for a glance at BRIGHAM himself, as he sits gravely upright in his chair, with his large broad feet making a decent right angle on the soft carpet. He is clad in a suit of greenish cassimere—coat, vest and pantaloons all of the same piece, all made roomy and comfortable, with no pretensions whatever to stylish build. The vest is cut so as to reveal a broad expanse of white linen shirt and turn-down collar. The only jewelry visible is a heavy but tasteful watch-chain, leading from a vest button-hole to the left vest pocket. A crisply clean parti-colored silk pocket handkerchief is tied around his neck and fastened in a comely knot as if freshly adjusted there by the last new bride. The occasion of this addition to his ordinary costume is a trifling disorder of the throat, incurred in preaching the funeral discourse of HEBER KIMBALL and following his remains to the grave. If you chance to get near enough you will occasionally notice that he wheezes a little after speaking. His hair is still thick and retains much of its original golden color. It is neatly combed back, and its tendency to turn in under the ends encouraged a little. The blonde face is a good-looking one in whole and in detail, but far from easy to construe. The forehead is broad, moderately high, and well marked in the perceptive region over the brows; the eyes are keen in their glance, though light in hue, and not naturally lustrous; the nose is a good, strong, straight sort of nose, and has been a handsome aquiline with sensual nostrils. The mouth can hardly retain much of its original form and expression. Authority has remolded and compressed it until it is more like a seam than a mouth. When he speaks the words seemed to be calmly weighed by the brain, clipped by the teeth, and finally squeezed through the left half of the almost locked-up lips. The jaw is the one undisguisedly animal portion of the face. It is heavy, purplish in its fullness of blood, and inclines to take on the double chin. The throat is thick, the chest deep, the shoulders broad, the arms rather short, the legs yeoman-like in stoutness, and the whole figure that of a well proportioned large man nearly six feet in height, who had passed his prime, and commenced to descend a little. The predominant expression of his face a broad sort of shrewdness. A profound knowledge of human nature, combined with quick, solid intuitions, and a rare executive capacity—a capacity of intelligently dispatching important work with rapidity and no bustle have placed BRIGHAM YOUNG where he is, and made his little empire in the desert one of the wonders of the world. For a man of sixty-eight he is well preserved. Hardly a gray hair is perceptible in his head. But when he walks across the floor there is a suggestion of old age, with its coming flabbiness and want of supple sinews. His step lacks elasticity and his complexion the freshness of vigor and ripe robustitude. The Prophet is going down hill. He is no longer young, nor middle-aged. Though he has taken two new wives within the last six months, he has not increased the number of his offspring for three years and better. HEBER KIMBALL, who died at the age of sixty-eight, leaves a platoon of infants *en echelon*, all the way from three months old upward, but BRIGHAM'S youngest is an urchin already in pantaloons, and wise enough to know its own mother, which, for a Mormon baby, argues no small endowment of precocious reasoning powers. Three years ago BRIGHAM married "AMELIA," the vivacious, willful, pale and rather homely daughter of a Salt Lake carpenter. From the altar she has exerted a strange influence over her august lord, and though she has borne him no child, she is still his favorite, is most frequently seen with him in public, and is the object of attentions from him which few of his harem have ever known. Two new wives have succeeded her—one of them a widow—but neither of them have supplanted her as the Prophet's dearest.

The conversation rippled in the shallows for awhile and then one of us made a push for deep water with the question, "Does your community, Mr. YOUNG, take any interest in the general politics of the country?"

"No sir," was the reply, "we believe here in men and not in parties." And he changed the topic almost in the same breath to that of mining, in which some of his visitors are interested.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I understand some of you are going to the Pahranagat mines. You are very hopeful, I observe, but you will lose your money; mark my words. The ore is there, true enough, but not one mine in fifty can be profitably worked in America until wages are 25c. a day, as in Germany, instead of $6, as at your mines. The expense of reducing your ore will swallow up all the revenue, and much more. It won't do. What would my community be to-day if it had taken to mining instead of agriculture? Set one hundred men to mining and ten to farming, and at the end of ten years the ten will be worth more than the one hundred, and probably have to feed them gratuitously. You say it is possible that my views on this subject may be changed. They may be enlarged, and for your sakes I hope they will. But I can only repeat my fullest conviction that you are doomed to bitter disappointments and heavy losses."

These might have been discouraging words for those to whom they were addressed; but it must be remembered by BRIGHAM YOUNG has not dared to let his penniless followers embark in anything save agriculture. Mining is the business of capital and not of needy, densely ignorant foreign scum. Opposition to mining has been one of the ruling points of his administration, and it is that he should seize every opportunity to declare it.

"I understand, President YOUNG," said another, "that you have taken a contract for grading the ninety miles of the Union Pacific Railroad next east of your city."

"Yes," answered the Prophet, "not exactly east of the city, but east of a point twenty miles north of it."

"We have heard," said the first speaker, "that you would greatly prefer not to be disturbed by railroads—that is, your people have sought to be isolated and would not object to remaining aloof from Gentiles and their enterprizes."

"Oh, yes," replied BRIGHAM, with a well-feigned flurry of impatience at the thought. "That is the way with people generally. They would discredit the word of a reliable man, and believe the first drunkard that sallies out of a grog-shop. Why should we grade ninety miles of a road we are supposed to be afraid of?"

Nobody answered the question, but it is susceptible of rejoinder. When a man as far-seeing and shrewd as BRIGHAM YOUNG finds that he cannot crush an enemy, he makes a friend of him. And in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad, which he could not stay nor cripple, if he would, he claims to grade ninety miles at a profit to himself of a million of dollars, and have the work done by Mormons, instead of regiments of obstreperous Irish laborers, who would surround Salt Lake City, and make its streets the scene of their periodic larks. To have said this much in the Prophet's own office, would have been venturesome; but some of us thought it, and conceived that BRIGHAM appeared to be a little indignant at the question, because he objected to a deeper probe.

"Would you rather the railroad would pass twenty miles north of instead of through your city?"

"Why, of course not," growled BRIGHAM. "We have exhausted our influence in attempting to bring it right into Salt Lake City. Years ago I set apart depot grounds for railroad purposes. I have offered a part of them to the Union Pacific if they will come here, but they choose to pass twenty miles to the north, building across the lake and continuing their route west in that latitude without a detour of forty miles."

"Will you build a branch then, to connect with the railroad?"

"Certainly, in good time. The valley is perfectly level, and the branch can be easily and cheaply constructed."

"What is the Mormon population of Utah, Mr. President?"

"I don't know, Sir." This was said so laconically that some objection to the query was implied.

"This city, we hear, has about 16,000 inhabitants."

"It has about 20,000," said BRIGHAM.

"When, Mr. President, do you expect the Union Pacific Railroad to reach the latitude of this city?"

"Another season will suffice, I think. The ninety miles I have contracted to grade will be finished by next September, as stipulated. I have a large force at work already, as you doubtless saw when your coach came through Echo Canyon. The sub-contracts have nearly all been given out."

"Our party, Mr. YOUNG, has been looking at the foundation of the new Temple you propose to build near the new Tabernacle. Is the beautiful mottled granite, of which it is to be constructed, quarried near here?"

"Yes; the quarry is about thirty miles distant. Specimens of the granite were sent to the Paris Exposition. It is a stone that has a beautiful appearance in the rough, but will not take on a polish."

"How soon will work be resumed on the Temple?"

"Well, it is not a matter for hurry, and must depend on the pressure from other and more urgent State demands. Several hundred blocks of granite were laid in the Temple grounds this Spring. An order for teams was sent out and within a fortnight the blocks of granite were all delivered here."

"What will the temple probably cost?"

"We don't indulge in estimates. When work is to be done, the community comes forward and does it. All labor is performed by ourselves, and the cost is not counted."

"Mr. YOUNG," said one of the visitors, "I am the representative of a prominent mining company in the Pahranagat District, and am empowered to treat with you for an extension of the telegraph from your settlement in Southern Utah, to our mines in Lincoln County, Nevada."

"Lincoln County, Nevada, eh?" said BRIGHAM with a slight sneer. "Well, now, we are not quite sure yet that your mines are not still in Utah."

"But you must remember, Mr. President, that our mines were recently transferred to Nevada by a special act of Congress."

"I know all about it. That special act is the only specimen of that sort on record. We are not entirely convinced that you are not in Utah," continued the Prophet, with the air of a ruler coördinate, at least, with Uncle Sam himself.

"I suppose," chimed in Apostle CANNON, with a sarcastic smile, "that you had yourselves moved out of Utah because you feared invidious legislation."

"Yes," was the frank reply. The subject was becoming warm, so by tacit and unanimous consent it was dropped.

"Upon what terms, Mr. YOUNG, will you undertake to extend your telegraph lines for the hundred miles required?"

"Well, if your Company will furnish the wire I will do the rest myself."

As the wire and its transportation are the great items of expense in building telegraphs in this region, BRIGHAM'S order was not a very rosy one. Given the wire, he could send an order to his settlements to cut and plant the poles and adjust the wire, and so acquire a hundred miles of electric communication with the outlay of a very few dollars. As matters stand, BRIGHAM has a network of telegraph lines connecting all his towns and villages in Utah. They are absolutely controlled by him, and everything that passes over them is under his surveillance.

"You have none but female telegraph operators, Mr. YOUNG?" "No. All the operators in the community are young women, educated for the business here in Salt Lake. We are constantly training them for the avocation, and they are undoubtedly better suited to it than our own sex. Telegraphing is a woman's occupation, and in Utah we have made it so."

"I have read nearly all the books written about the Mormons," said somebody, "and have been most struck by HEPWORTH DIXON'S rather elaborate volume on your community. What do you think of that book, Mr. President?"

"It is a novel," said BRIGHAM, quickly, "a pleasing work of fiction. There's a little truth in it, but mostly it's an imaginative creation. There are other works on us much more correct than DIXON'S book, but as a rule they all go wide of the truth."

Here he arose, went to a book-case with the confidence of a man who knows where he puts things, and got a card skewered with many varieties of telegraph wire. The conversation reverted to the subject of the telegraphic extension before alluded to. BRIGHAM had scented the one grain of business in our visit, and proposed to dispose of that and the call, which had now consumed about forty minutes. In conversation BRIGHAM YOUNG is frank, ready, apt and concise, with no peculiarity of accent and no eccentricities of grammar. It may interest those who hunger for minute details to know that he pronounces *route* as if spelled *root*, and that he says *neither* not *nither*. The telegraphic negotiation resulted in nothing definite. We arose. The Prophet followed us to the door, shaking hands with each one. The young lady, who had remained primly silent, convulsively said, "God bless you, Mr. President YOUNG." "God bless you, Miss," said BRIGHAM with fervent emphasis, a bow, and a touch of presumably lily-white hand.

As he bade adieu to the mining deputation he said: "Sorry, gentlemen, if my views about digging silver are not as hopeful as your own. I can only repeat that your dreams of bullion will be shivered. Good day, gentlemen, good day."

The door closed gently, and in a few seconds one of the party said: "Good gracious! we forgot to follow Artemus Ward's example in asking BRIGHAM after the health of his mother-in-law!" My conviction is, however, that I have never seen a man who looks better capable of neatly resenting an impertinence than BRIGHAM YOUNG. He is more shrewd than pious; more of a great man than a good one.

J. W. M.

THE CASE OF GEN. COLE.

Argument on the Motion to Admit the Prisoner to Bail.

From the Albany Journal, Aug. 10.

The People vs. *George W. Cole.*—Motion that defendant be let to bail, at the Columbia County Special Term, Aug. 8, 1868, Mr. Justice HOGEBOOME presiding. WILLIAM J. HADLEY and A. J. PARKER for defendant; HENRY SMITH, District-Attorney, for people.

Mr. HADLEY proposed to read the affidavits of jurors, showing how they voted on the question of guilt and different votes of other of the jury.

Mr. SMITH objected to the reading of the affidavits, and insisted:

1. That such evidence could only be admissible as bearing on the question of defendant's guilt—and that mere evidence of innocence cannot be used in *habeas corpus* as an argument for letting the prisoner to bail. At any rate *after indictment* the inquiry as to the guilt will be limited to an examination of the deposition, or proof in which the commitment was ordered.

2. That in any court it was improper to allow the affidavit of jurors to be read to show their deliberations or the opinions expressed.

These points were argued at considerable length. Mr. SMITH cited the People *vs.* McLeod (1 Hill, 377,) the Burr case and other cases. The Court overruled the objections, reserving for further examination the second point taken.

Mr. HADLEY then read the affidavits of four of the jurors, showing that six of the jury voted not guilty, three guilty, and three expressed themselves in doubt, and that after being further charged by the Judge, six voted not guilty and six for guilty of manslaughter in the third degree.

Mr. SMITH read the affidavits of three jurors, showing that six of the jurors at the beginning voted that the prisoner was guilty of murder in the first degree, and that at no time thereafter did they have or express any doubt as to the defendant's actual and legal guilt of that crime, and that at one time they voted for guilty of manslaughter, with the understanding that it was not to be deemed an expression of opinion unless the entire jury concurred in it. Mr. SMITH also showed that at the June sessions, 1867, the defendant was indicted for murder in the first degree, that he omitted to bring him into Court and notify him of it at the request of his attorney; that at the next Oyer and Terminer in November, the trial was postponed on motion of defendant, he in his affidavit naming a large number of witnesses scattered over the continent, whose attendance was indispensible, but only one of whom was ultimately called upon during the trial: and also naming two ladies one of whom was seriously ill and the other expected to be confined by the 1st of December, but that although consent was given to examine one *de bene esse*, the defendant never availed himself of it, and she died before the trial, whilst the other did not give birth to her child till her condition was made the ground of a further postponement in the succeeding February. What with the full understanding of both parties from Judge PECKHAM, who was to hold the February Oyer and Terminer, that the trial would be commenced the first day of that term, and with the knowledge of the defendant's attorney that the prosecution were preparing for trial, on the 23d of January, the defendant procured a writ of *certiorari* allowed by the late Justice WELLS, of the Seventh Judicial District, removing the case into the Supreme Court, upon the ground that a fair trial could not be obtained in Albany County, and that he desired to move to change the place of trial; that the fact of the allowance of this writ was not disclosed till the first day of the February Oyer and Terminer; that, therefore, the Court, on motion of the prosecution, quashed that writ upon the ground that it had been improvidently granted, and moved the trial of the cause, when defendants moved for a further postponement on the ground of the inability of the female above mentioned to attend, by means of her expected confinement, and of the absence on a voyage to Africa of one WHEELER, who was not subsequently called; that the Court thereupon postponed the trial to April 20, when the cause was tried; that at the last May Oyer and Terminer held by Justice INGALLS, the prosecution called up the case and insisted that no delay in going to trial should be attributed to the District Attorney, so as to be made a ground for the defendant to apply to be let to bail, but the Court declined there to take up the trial, but intimated that an adjourned Oyer and Terminer would be held for the purpose, and that such an adjourned Oyer was not held owing to other engagements to hold it. Mr. SMITH also read affidavits showing that the defendant's health had not been impaired by his imprisonment. He also put in opposition to the motion a synopsis of the testimony given on the trial.

Mr. HADLEY contended that the proceedings on the part of the defendant in procuring the several postponements had been in good faith, and had been held so by the Courts in granting the several motions, and in explanation of the granting of the *certiorari*, he said that Judge PECKHAM was to hold the Court, that it was well-known that LYMAN TREMAIN had received a large retainer which he was to divide with the Judge's son, his partner, for conducting the case on the part of the prosecution; that it was notorious that with Judge PECKHAM on the bench and LYMAN TREMAIN at the bar, the party who was favored with the services of Mr. TREMAIN enjoyed many advantages; and it was the opinion of the counsel of the defendant that while Judge PECKHAM would be entirely unexceptionable in any other case, that justice to the client demanded that they should avoid his trying this case, if possible. He also contended that the disagreement of the jury raised a sufficient doubt as to the prisoner's guilt as to entitle him, after fourteen months imprisonment, to be admitted to bail, and averred that they would give such bail as would be satisfactory to the District Attorney.

Mr. SMITH, in reply, claimed that the history of the proceedings in the case established that whatever delay had occurred in bringing the case to a trial, and the long continuation of the defendant's imprisonment, was wholly attributable to what experience in the case had now shown to have been groundless applications for a postponement, or to a certiorari, a trick, as is now admitted, one purpose for it being avowed, when in fact it was to avoid a trial before one of the chosen Justices of this Court. As to the allusions to Mr. Justice PECKHAM, Mr. SMITH said it was not necessary for him here to say any more in reply to the attack upon this distinguished jurist than that when he has presided upon criminal trials, he has always been distinguished for his watchfulness, least an innocent accused should be convicted; whilst he never has shown any of that sickly sentimentalism toward persons accused of crimes punishable with death which to some extent has become an infirmity of our judiciary—especially where the party involved is, or has wealthy and influential friends. Mr. SMITH then adverted to some of the leading points established on the trial. He recounted how on Sunday before the homicide the defendant loaded a seven shooting revolver, on Monday he went out and bought a Derringer and cartridges, desiring but a few, and those that were sure. On Tuesday, he traveled from Syracuse to Albany 150 miles, and sought out L. HARRIS HISCOCK, a gentleman, a statesman, the chosen delegate from his Senatorial district to revise the Constitution, who was standing in the public office of one of the principal hotels—and there, without the least warning to his victim, shot and killed him. This he claimed was indisputably a case of deliberate murder, if not in some way defined, and the defendant was not entitled to bail, in the language of all the authorities, (and the District Attorney cited several,) "when a felony is punishable as of course by death, and there is reason to believe the party seeking bail is guilty, no bail whatever can be accepted for him; because in the language of the Scripture, 'all that a man hath will he give for his life,' and to take bail and let the fellow escape, as it is supposed he would do, would be for the Court to overrule the law." There is no defense to this case. It is a myth—only put in to afford an excuse to misguided jurors to disregard law and justice. It is said he was a melancholic, and was thrown into a frensy by coming suddenly upon the seducer of his wife. According to the evidence given in the defence he had suspicions, which a near relative confirmed, of the infidelity of his wife ten days before the homicide; but it excited no frensy. On Sunday before his wife made to him a written confession that HISCOCK had ravished her a year before, adding a postscript too indecent for its vulgarity to be reported here, but this excited no frensy, though he continued for two days and nights occupying the same room and bed with her. At this same protracted interview, she makes another confession in writing, which it is pretended he sealed and it remained so until this trial was commenced, in which she acknowledges that she had for years yielded to the gratification of HISCOCK's lascivious desires, and enters into detail as to her relations with her husband such as none but a vulgar and depraved person would ever think of uttering or writing, but this excited no frensy; and with this woman by his side he rides to Albany, getting out on the way to get her refreshments, and sending her with a Mr. CUYLER, whom he had brought with him, to a hotel, where she remains while he goes out and perpetrates this willful, cruel murder, and while under arrest, and while the blood had ceased to run from the palpitating wound of his victim, he is in correspondence with his wife, addressing her as his "Dear innocent Mary." There was no frenzy when he charged his pistols; there was no frenzy when he started for his victim with a pistol in each hand. To say that this cruel act was from sudden impulse is ridiculous. It was intended, it was deliberate, it was cruel, it was a murder that shocked the whole civilized world; and it is now for your Honor, who has so long adorned the Bench, to say whether this man is probably guilty of murder, and shall remain in custody, or whether it is probable he is not guilty and shall be let to bail, which, in the language of Judge COWEN in the McLeod case, is tantamount to an acquittal. It is for your Honor, with your superior judgment, to pronounce upon this question, uninfluenced by the action of misguided jurors, who unintentionally may have been diverted from a proper discharge of their duty. You know what the verdict should have been, and should act upon your judgment. Mr. SMITH further said, that a most unfortunate precedent had been set in a distant city, in a case having some resemblance to this, though that was a much stronger case for the defendant than this. The public interests demand that that precent should not be followed, and that all should be taught by the manner in which this man is punished; that in the State of New-York one shall not compass the life of another for any supposed *éclat* it may produce. As the temporary representative of the public in this prosecution, I feel it my personal and official duty to earnestly urge upon your Honor that this person shall not be let to bail. If delay is complained of, let a Special Oyer and Terminer be called for the 1st of September, when I am assured a Judge can be procured to try this case, and I have reason to believe His Excellency the Governor will call a Special Oyer and Terminer, if desired.

Mr. HADLEY said they could not possibly be ready.

Mr. PARKER denied the several propositions of the District Attorney, and proceeded at length to urge that the defendant had great provocation, and was clearly in such a state of frenzy as to render him irresponsible for his act. He also insisted that the disagreement raised such doubt of defendant's guilt, as within numerous adjudged cases, to entitle him to bail.

The Court said this was an important question, and he would take the papers and examine the case.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Democratic State Convention—Speech of the Presiding Officer—Electors Nominated—Wade Hampton's Denial.

Hon. ARMISTEAD BURT was President of the South Carolina Democratic State Convention, which assembled in Columbia on Thursday last. His speech on assuming the Chair is reported in the Charleston *Courier*, as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I have no language in which to express the emotions which gush up from my heart on being called to preside over your deliberations. You meet for the first time in the history of South Carolina, to nominate electors for President and Vice-President of the United States. You meet for the first time in eight long weary years to take the slightest participation in the Government which we now claim as our own. The contest on which we are about to enter, is one of the deepest interest and greatest importance. Life and death are involved in it. It is a contest into which I hope every gentleman here will enter with a noble and heroic determination to succeed. Your State has been despoiled of her sovereignty; your people have been deprived of their liberty. You are now entering on the great work of restoration. We must restore the great, proud, noble Carolina of former days. [Cheers.] The crumbling walls and solitary, smokeless chimneys of your noble State House are typical of our present political condition. We find here and there distinguished halls, rendered sacred by the efforts of great Carolinians. No! thank God, that noble, brave building lies in ruins. [Applause.] Thank God, it is not desecrated by those beings who assume to legislate for us. Let us resolve before high Heaven that the land which was once the home of the Huguenot and the Cavalier, shall never be ruled by the Puritan and African. [Great applause.]

The candidates nominated for electors are as follows: For the State at large, J. D. KENNEDY and J. P. THOMAS; First District, R. F. GRAHAM; Second District, B. H. RUTLEDGE; Third District, Gen. ALEXANDER HASKELL; Fourth District, E. W. MOCLURE.

During the session of the Convention WADE HAMPTON took occasion to "deny emphatically making any speech about unfurling the old [rebel] flag as represented in the Northern Press, and said that all he desired was to insure the success of the Democratic Party by peaceful means alone." It may be said in this connection that the "misrepresentation" first appeared in the report of the speech delivered by HAMPTON in response to a serenade in Charleston on the 25th of July, which was published in the Charleston *Courier* of Monday, July 27. From that paper, which is an earnest supporter of SEYMOUR and BLAIR and HAMPTON, it was quoted by the TIMES, and it has been republished in many other Northern papers. That report of HAMPTON's speech says:

"He then alluded to the fall of the cause and the subsequent sufferings of the country. He told them that he *had in his possession the flag shattered and torn, which they loved so well and under which they had fought so long and gallantly. He had preserved it from the general wreck; he had cherished it.* [Great applause.] *And he intended to keep it until we had a State again, to whose keeping he would commit it* as one of the most cherished memories of our unfortunate cause."

Brutal Murder of a Lady in Arkansas by a Negro.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, Aug. 2.

On Friday last, a negro named JAMES WARNER went to the residence of G. STANGE, and told Mrs. STANGE that her husband was ill and desired her to come to him. Mr. STANGE often stays at his brick-kiln, at Fourche bridge, his residence being near the southwest corner of the arsenal grounds, distant about one mile. The negro told Mrs. STANGE that the Major (her husband) desired her to bring the "blue box." The box referred to contained, as near as can be ascertained, about $150. As guileless as a child, Mrs. STANGE left her residence with the negro, box in hand, little dreaming of the desperate struggle awaiting her.

On Saturday morning she was found dead in a by-road leading from her residence to her husband's place of business, her head horribly cut in several places, and pools of blood about her. It appears that this negro (WARNER) had been in her husband's employ, had been discharged the day previous, and had been sent to Mrs. STANGE for the balance due him, which she paid out of the box referred to. Some trouble seems to have occurred between Major STANGE and the negro, but it was afterward settled, and the negro agreed to go to work again. The difficulty and settlement occurred on Thursday evening. At 8 o'clock, or a little after, of the same day, he called for Mrs. STANGE as stated, and the two left the house together, Mrs. STANGE's little girl, about 9 years of age being present when they started. The night was pleasant and bright from a full moon. The place selected for the murderous deed is about a half mile west of the Starbuck place, south of the city limits, and a half mile or more distant from any residence. From the appearance of the corpse the deceased must have been choked until she was nearly senseless, after which her head was cut fearfully in the left temple in two places through the skull, over the left eye through the eye-ball and in the back of the head. Mrs. STANGE was a large muscular woman, and the struggle was doubtless long and desperate. The box containing the money was torn in pieces, thus showing the cause of the monstrous deed. We learn that the negro WARNER was arrested on Saturday by Officer VANCE.

Maj. STANGE was an officer in the United States service, of the grade indicated by his title, and stands high in this community. He was educated at Coblentz, on the Rhine, and is an engineer of merit. His late wife was a lady of culture, and the desperate deed has created a deep sensation in our city.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Twenty-second Regiment Encampment.

The Twenty-second Regiment, having completed their arrangements for their encampment at Long Branch, will leave the City by special boat and train this morning. The prizes which are to be competed for at this encampment are both numerous and valuable. They consist of a gold and silver mounted Winchester repeating rifle, presented by the field officers; a diamond-mounted regimental pin, presented by Quartermaster W. C. ROGERS; a gold and silver mounted SMITH & WESSON revolver, presented by Capt. R. S. GRANT; two beautiful gold medals, one presented by C. A. STETSON, the other by Lieut. AUSTIN; a gold watch, chain and locket, presented by the ex-officers of the regiment, who have also presented two elegant meerschaum pipes made in KALDENBERG's best style, one representing a Zouave and the other a Zouave's head, besides which Mr. KALDENBERG himself has presented one of his Yacht Club meerschaum pipes, and Brigade-Quartermaster McCLURE a gold drum to hold tobacco.

In addition to these individual prizes Gen. ASPINWALL has presented a beautiful bronze as a prize to the Company making the best average firing.

These prizes will be on exhibition at TIFFANY's this afternoon, and perhaps for a few days later, where they can be seen by those interested.

From the present appearance of matters this encampment promises to prove a most successful excursion to those concerned, and the hop to be given on Saturday bids fair to surpass anything of the kind ever given at Long Branch.

A Dead Junkman Found with a Hole in his Skull—Suspicious Circumstances.

HUGH J. CUNNINGHAM, a junkman, who occupied a basement at No. 118 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, was found dead in his dwelling-place and business shop on Monday. The occupants of the house had been, for several days, annoyed by a stench which arose from the lower part of the building, and determining to ascertain the cause, they forced open the basement door, when the junkman, who had not been seen for several days, was found behind it, having a hole in his skull as if it had been driven in with a fall against the door. The premises were well and variously stocked, but the discordant aspect of the place indicated that the deceased had been a dealer in stolen goods. The stock included boxes of soap, chests of tea, remnants of cloth and muslins, gas branches, pieces of iron, old brass, frying-pans, stew-pots, brass faucets, screw-drivers, and an almost endless variety of articles such as *Toodles* delighted to have "handy in the house." One of the pantaloon pockets of the departed junkman was found turned inside out, and the other contained two United States bonds, one for $100 and the other for $50; also a few cents. The rats had commenced to eat away the face, which they had considerably disfigured, and decomposition had done its work so thoroughly as to make a very offensive stench all over the house. Coroner FLAVIN was duly notified, and he will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

Base Ball—Athletic vs. Excelsior.

These Brooklyn Clubs played their first match together yesterday. The result being the success of the Excelsiors by a score of 20 to 15.

ATHLETIC.	O.	R.	EXCELSIOR.	O.	R.
Minor, l. f.	4	2	Elmendorf, l. f.	2	3
H. Madden, c. f.	3	3	Williams, 1st b	3	3
Martin, 3d b	2	3	G. Cornwell, s. s.	3	4
Price, c	3	1	Mitchell, 2d b	3	2
T. Madden, 2d b	2	1	J. Hall, 3d b	3	3
Richardson, p	3	1	Moore, l. f.	2	2
Cook, s. s.	3	1	R. Cornwell, c	5	0
Oliver, r. f.	4	1	Dorman, l. f.	4	0
Barrett, 1st b	3	2	Sweet, p	2	2
Total	27	15	Total	27	20

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic	9	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	—15
Excelsior	8	0	1	3	5	0	3	0	0	—20

UMPIRE—Mr. Geo. Hall, of the Star Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Brown and Jones.
TIME OF GAME—2 hours and 30 minutes.

To-day the Peconics play the Athletics on the Capitoline grounds, and the Harlems play the Empires at Tremont.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN UNFORTUNATE RIDE.—Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, WILLIAM BRETHERTON, of No. 13 Wooster-street, left his horse and gig standing in front of his door, and after a few moments' absence in the house returned to find that his property had been stolen. He gave information of his loss at Police Headquarters, and about 8 o'clock in the evening Officer MURPHY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, found the stolen articles in possession of HENRY GILMORE, who was riding about the streets only a few blocks distant from the spot where the property had been stolen. Being arraigned, yesterday, before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, GILMORE said that he is a hatter, 20 years of age, a native of Iowa and a resident of Boston. In repelling the charge of having stolen the horse and gig, he said that two men who were in the gig had invited him to ride, and getting in with them had been driven about for some time, and finally, and only a few minutes before his arrest they had got out and left the articles in his possession. The Magistrate held the prisoner in $1,000 bail for his appearance at the General Sessions.

AN AUDACIOUS THEFT.—At noon yesterday, JOHN WILLIAMS, passing the store of BENJAMIN W. FAY, No. 17 Mercer-street, shouldered a case of mats which had been left on the sidewalk, and leisurely walked away with it. His performance was, however, witnessed by one of the attaches of the store, who at once arrested him. Being arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, WILLIAMS was satisfied with the evidence against him, and pleaded guilty. He was sent to the General Sessions for a final disposition of his case.

AQUATIC.—The Atalanta Boat Club will hold their yearly single scull race for the champion belt on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 13, on the Hudson River, opposite Hoboken. The race will be for a distance of three miles, with one turn, the start to take place between 4 and 5 o'clock. The Atalantas are noted for their expert oarsmanship, and their annual regatta for the belt is looked forward to with considerable interest by the boating fraternity of Gotham.

SUICIDE IN MADISON-STREET.—An inquest was held at No. 378 Madison-street, by Coroner SCHIRMER, yesterday, over the body of JOHN HOAY, a native of this City, aged 23, who committed suicide. It appears that deceased was a blacksmith, and being sun-stricken on the 11th of July, was taken to Bellevue Hospital. At the end of a week he was discharged, and returned to his father's house. Since then he has frequently acted in a strange and flighty manner, laboring under a delusion that some one intended murdering him. On Monday afternoon he bade farewell to several acquaintances, and on coming home, informed his father that he was going to die, as he had swallowed some Paris green and laudanum. Medical attendance was summoned by the family, but it was too late, as the poison resisted the antidotes administered, and death ensued in two hours after vomiting began. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide, committed by the deceased while temporarily insane.

DEATH OF THOMAS B. MOORE.—Major THOMAS BIBBY MOORE, whose death was announced in the TIMES yesterday, enlisted as a private in the Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Duryee's Zouaves, in April, 1861, and served gallantly until the last year of the war, achieving rank and distinction. Since his return to this City he has held a position in the Custom-house. His qualities of mind and heart endeared him to a large circle of friends. The funeral took place yesterday at St. Mark's Church, Stuyvesant-square.

HELD FOR TRIAL.—GEORGE DAVIS and GEORGE RICHARDSON, who were arrested a few days ago on a charge of attempted burglary in the store of GEO. SAMUELS, at No. 135 Grand-street, were yesterday committed for trial by Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs....NATHANIEL W. SWIFT, who was arrested on Saturday on a charge of stealing $60 worth of linen from the laundry of DAVID CROCHEREN, at No. 60 North Moore-street, and JOSEPH BARNETT, of No. 20 Baxter-street, the alleged receiver, were yesterday held for trial.

LARCENY BY A CLERK.—ADAM SELZDORF was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing two pieces of silk, valued at $24, from his employer, Mr. GODFREY MULLER, of No. 135 Canal-street. As the property was recovered, and the accused confessed to repeated larcenies from the store, Justice HOGAN locked him up for trial. ROBERT J. ROSENTHAL, arrested on a charge of receiving the stolen goods, was discharged, as there was no evidence to show that he knew the property to have been stolen.

DEATH OF A PRISONER IN THE TOMBS.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday in the Tombs prison over the body of MICHAEL SULLIVAN, a prisoner awaiting trial for petit larceny, who died of heart disease, accelerated by excessive drinking. SULLIVAN was arrested on Monday, and committed by Alderman O'BRIEN. Being seized with illness during the night, death ensued before daylight. A verdict in accordance with the medical testimony was rendered.

DEATH FROM INDIGESTIBLE FOOD.—The Board of Health yesterday notified Coroner SCHIRMER to hold an inquest over the body of JANE PRITCHARD, aged 29, a native of Scotland, and a domestic at No. 622 West Forty-sixth-street, who died on Monday after a severe fit of vomiting. The supposition is that death resulted from apoplexy, caused by eating indigestible food. Dr. HOWE will hold a *post-mortem* examination.

FATAL FALL FROM A ROOF.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as JAS. HOUSTON, aged three years, was playing near the edge of the roof of the five-story tenement-house in rear of No. 265 Munroe-street, he lost his balance and fell into the yard. The child sustained such severe injuries that death ensued in a very few minutes. Coroner ROLLINS was notified to hold an inquest.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—On Sunday as ELIZABETH GUELICK, of No. 52 Avenue A, and aged seven years, was playing on a counter standing near her residence in Fourth-street, the counter toppled over and fell on her, causing such injuries that death ensued soon after. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest and obtained a verdict of accidental death.

LARCENY BY A WASHERWOMAN.—FLORA PARKER, of No. 128 Greenwich-street, caused the arrest of ROSANNA AARONS, a washerwoman, on a charge of stealing $35 worth of wearing apparel on or about the 1st of July. ROSANNA is 23 years of age, a native of New Jersey, and confessed her guilt. She was accordingly held for trial by Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY.—It is said that the Greenwich-street Elevated Railway will be completed from the Battery to Thirtieth-street by the 1st of January next. The engineers appointed to test the track already built having expressed themselves satisfied with it, the Directors have issued $750,000 of the first mortgage bonds, which are being rapidly taken up.

REAL ESTATE SALE IN ROCHESTER.—By referring to our auction sales it will be seen that some of the most valuable business property in that city is to be sold on the 19th of August.

BRIEF ITEMS.—The remains of an unknown man were found yesterday in the North River, at the foot of Desbrosses-street, and were removed to the Morgue for inquest and identification....ANN KENNER was knocked down by a runaway horse in Tenth-avenue, yesterday, and removed to the Mount Sinai Hospital.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE CATTLE DISEASE—PROMPT ACTION AT THE HUDSON CITY DROVE YARDS—INCREASE OF DIARRHŒAL COMPLAINTS ATTRIBUTED TO DISEASED MEAT.—Yesterday morning five car loads of Indiana cattle, destined for the Hudson City Cattle yards, arrived over the Erie Railway at the old slaughter-house, west of Bergen Hill, and as it was reported that some of the cattle were sick, Messrs. BEACH and McPHERSON, proprietors of the Hudson City Yards, gave orders to detain the cattle on the other side of the hill for the present. The New-York Board of Health was immediately notified, and subsequently, Prof. STEPHEN SMITH, Dr. ELISHA HARRIS and Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, of the Board, made a visit of inspection. Most of the cattle were found to be healthy; but three or four of them, found to be ailing, were ordered to be killed, by Alderman McPHERSON, and the fat to be rendered out and the hides to be sprinkled with disinfectants, as well as the cars and grounds where the cattle are yarded. Dr. MORRIS has been detailed at the Bergen yards to inspect all cattle that arrive, and will enter upon the duty at once. Gov. WARD, after consulting with the Attorney-General as to his powers in the matter, will take such action as may be deemed advisable. Dr. HARRIS stated that of thirteen head of cattle purchased at the New-York cattle yards, apparently healthy, every one of them were attacked with disease before they could be driven to Westchester County and slaughtered; that large quantities of diseased meat had been sold in market, and, notwithstanding the extraordinary precautionary measures taken to preserve the health of the City of New-York, the deaths last week from diarrhœal causes exceeded the number of deaths from sun-stroke during the recent heated term; that these deaths were principally among middle-aged persons, and their sickness was mainly attributable to diseased meat, which, he averred, he could detect by feeling, even in the dark. The cattle-drovers are in the glums; beeves are a drug in the market at greatly reduced prices, and the people, becoming panic-stricken, are discarding it from the table. While Dr. HARRIS says it is far safer to use beef now than it was a week or ten days ago, before precautionary measures were taken to prevent diseased cattle from entering New-York.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—A meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held last evening at which Alderman H. F. CLARKE presided. The salaries of officers were fixed as follows: Recorder, $2,000 a year, being an increase of $500; City Clerk, $2,500, being an increase of $500; City Marshal, $1,200; City Comptroller, $2,000, increase of $200; Collector of Revenue, $2,500, increase of $700; City Treasurer, $1,500, increase of $300; City Physicians, $400 each, increase of $100; Corporation Attorney, $1,800; Overseer of the Poor, $800; Street Commissioner, $1,200; Superintendent of Ferries, Piers, &c., $100, an increase of $50; Chief Engineer of Fire Department $1,500, an increase of $750; Engineers of Steam Fire Engines, each, $1,000, increase of $100; Clerk of Commissioners of Fire Department, $400, increase of $200; Clerk of City Clerk, $1,000, increase of $100; Publishers of *Standard* and *Times*, $1,000; Assessor of Taxes, $750; Assessment Commissioners, same salary as usual; Judges of Elections, $15 each election, being a reduction of $5; Clerk of Polling Districts, $15 each. The following appropriations were then made: Street repairs, $15,000; lighting streets, $28,000; support of the Police Department, $58,800; support of the poor, $17,000; support of the Fire Department, $12,000; public schools, $70,000; printing, $10,000.

LEGS BROKEN.—An aged, respectable man named DITMAR DURYEA, residing at Flatbush, Long Island, had his leg broken yesterday by falling down the steps leading to the Police Station, Jersey City. DURYEA was arrested by Officer DIXON on a charge of drunkenness and brought to the Station-house. While there he thought he had an excellent opportunity to escape; but on making the attempt, in his haste he fell down the steps of the stoop and broke his leg. The injury has been dressed by Dr. REEVES....A man named JOHN MARTIN, employed in Cummin's railroad car factory, broke his leg about 5:30 P. M. Monday. He was taken to his home, No. 161 Morgan-street, Jersey City.

ROBBED BY A CYPRIAN.—A New-York Cyprian named EMMA MOORE was arrested in Hoboken about 11 o'clock on Monday night, charged by GEORGE BARDIN, hairdresser, corner of Willow and Third streets, with having robbed him of $27 in money and two coats. BARDIN made affidavit before Recorder POPE that, on the night of the 28th of July, EMMA accompanied him home, and in the morning she was missing, together with the money and coats; that he met the prisoner Monday night, and, upon accusing her with the theft, she admitted her guilt and said she would make restitution; but placing no confidence in her promise, he caused her arrest. The accused was sent up for trial.

FIRES.—About 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a fire broke out in the carriage-house and stable of JACOB HILL, in Lafayette, said to have been caused by some boys playing with matches. Several fire companies promptly responded to the alarm, but, owing to the scarcity of water, were unable to stay the progress of the flames and the building was accordingly destroyed. Loss about $3,000. A dwelling near by narrowly escaped the same fate.

AN INCORRIGIBLE GIRL.—A girl named ELIZA MANNING, aged 15 years, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer CHAZOTTE, of the Jersey City Police, on a warrant issued by the Recorder. She stands charged with being very disorderly, continually running away from home, associating with bad and loose characters, staying out nights, and refusing all parental care. Held for trial.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Bergen Young Men's Christian Association was held on Monday evening. The officers appointed for the ensuing year are: President, SAMUEL R FORMAN, M. D.; Vice-President, HARRY KNIGHT; Corresponding Secretary, JOHN J. LANEY; Recording Secretary, JOHN F. MORRISON; Treasurer, JAMES T. KETCHELL.

GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.—A Grant and Colfax Club was organized at Greenville on Monday evening, at which the following officers were elected: President, MATTHEW ARMSTRONG; Vice-President, Capt. G. A. LILLIENTHAL; Treasurer, HENRY D. VAN NOSTRAND; Secretary, J. VAN NOSTRAND. Fifty members were enrolled.

FALSE PRETENCES.—SAMUEL R. DOBBS, a mason, aged 27, was arrested yesterday at Jersey City, on a charge of having received money from ALEXANDER MARTIN, of Paterson, N. J., under false pretences.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—The necessary arrangements for commencing the new road from the Pavonia Ferry to West End, Hudson City, have been completed, and the construction of the track will shortly commence....A man named JOHN DALY was ordered four days' imprisonment for contempt of court, yesterday. The contempt consisted in his abusing Justice WARREN, of Jersey City, because judgment had been rendered against him in a case on trial....MICHAEL GLEESON was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen from JOHN W. POST, No. 122 Essex-street, Jersey City, a number of tools to the value of $145....The new Turners' Hall, in South Eighth-street, near Jersey-avenue, Jersey City, will be finished about the 1st of next month....A grand Schuetzenfest and Midsummer Night's Festival will take place at Mount Pleasant Park, near Jersey City, on the 26th and 27th inst., under the auspices of the Jersey Schutzencorps....The bone-boiling establishment of CLARK & Co., on the Hackensack flats, was burned on Sunday; loss $1,000.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
16—Bell et. al. vs. Waterbury et. al.
166—Devoe vs. Channing.
167—Devoe vs. Birch.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Garvin, J.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

MARINE COURT.

COURT NOTICE.

During the August Term non-jury causes only will be heard; all jury causes going over to the September Term. The calendar for the trial of causes by the Court will be called at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Chambers business will be transacted every day from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTES—JUDGMENT AGAINST ONE COPARTNER AS AFFECTING THE LIABILITY OF THE OTHERS—THE COMMON-LAW RULE—STATUTE OF MICHIGAN.

Richard Mason vs. *Anson Eldred et al.*—On certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin.

Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court: This case comes before us on a certificate of division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Wisconsin. The action is *assumpsit* upon the promissory note of the defendants, made by them as partners. Process was served upon the defendant, Anson Eldred, who appeared and pleaded the general issue. Neither of the other defendants was served with process or appeared to the action. On the trial the plaintiff produced and read in evidence the note without objection, and rested. The defendant served, then produced and offered to read in evidence an exemplification of a record of a judgment recovered by the plaintiff upon the same note in an action against the same defendants in a Court of the State of Michigan. The judgment was, in form, against all of the defendants, but the record showed that the process in action had been served only on one of them, Elisha Eldred. To the introduction of this record objection was made, upon which the question arose whether the record was admissible in evidence under the issue, in bar of the plaintiff's recovery against Anson Eldred. Upon this question the Judges were opposed in opinion. The counsel of the plaintiff suggests that the question thus presented is divisible into two parts: First, whether the record was admissible under the pleadings; and second, whether, if admissible, the judgment constituted a bar to the present action. We think, however, that the admissibility of the record depends upon the operation of the judgment. If the note in suit was merged in the judgment then the judgment is a bar to the action, and on exemplification of its record is admissible, for it has long been settled that under the plea of the general issue in assumpsit evidence may be received to show, not merely that the alleged cause of action never existed, but also to show that it did not subsist at the commencement of the suit. (Young *vs.* Black, 7, Branch 565, Young *vs.* Rummel, 2 Hill, 480.) On the other hand, if the note is not thus merged, it still forms a subsisting course of action, and the judgment is immaterial and irrelevant. The question then for determination relates to the operation of the judgment upon the note in suit.

The plaintiff contends that a copartnership note is the several obligation of each copartner, as well as the joint obligation of all, and that a judgment recovered upon the note against one copartner is not a bar to a suit upon the same note against another copartner; and the latter position is insisted upon as the rule of the common law, independent of the joint debtor act of Michigan. It is true that each copartner is bound for the entire amount due on copartnership contracts; and that this obligation is so far several that if he is sued alone, and does not plead the nonjoinder of his copartners, a recovery may be had against him for the whole amount due upon the contract, and a joint judgment against the copartners may be enforced against the property of each. But this is a different thing from the liability which arises from a joint and several contract. There the contract contains distinct engagements, that of each contractor individually and that of all jointly, and different remedies may be pursued upon each. The contractors may be sued separately on their several engagements or together on their joint undertaking. But in copartnerships there is no such several liability of the copartners. The copartnerships are formed for joint purposes. The members undertake joint enterprises, they assume joint risks, and they incur in all cases joint liabilities. In all copartnership transactions this common risk and liability exist. Therefore it is that in suits upon these transactions all the copartners must be brought in, except when there is some ground of personal release from liability, as infancy or a discharge in bankruptcy; and if not brought in, the omission may be pleaded in abatement. The plea in abatement avers that the alleged promises, upon which the action is brought, were made jointly with another and not with the defendant alone, a plea which would be without meaning if the copartnership contract was the several contract of each copartner. The language of Lord Mansfield, in giving the judgment of the Queen's Bench in Rice *vs.* Shute, (Burr, 511) "that all contracts with partners are joint and several, and every partner is liable to pay the whole," must be read in connection with the facts of the case, and when thus read does not warrant the conclusion that the Court intended to hold a copartnership contract the several contract of each copartner, as well as the joint contract of all the copartners, in the sense in which these terms are understood by the plaintiff's counsel, but only that the obligation of each copartner was so far several, that in a suit against him judgment would pass for the whole demand, if the non-joinder of his copartners was not pleaded in abatement. The plea itself, which, as the Court decided, must be interposed in such cases, is inconsistent with the hypothesis of a several liability. For the support of the second position, that a judgment against one copartner on a copartnership note does not constitute a bar to a suit upon the same note against another copartner, the plaintiff relies upon the case of Sheehy *vs.* Mandeville and Jameson, decided by this Court, and reported in 6 Cranch, 254. In that case the plaintiff brought a suit upon a promissory note given by Jameson for a copartnership debt of himself and Mandeville. A previous suit had been brought upon the same note against Jameson alone, and judgment recovered. To the second suit against the two copartners the judgment in the first action was pleaded by the defendant, Mandeville, and the Court held that it constituted no bar to the second action, and sustained a demurrer to the plea. The decision in this case has never received the entire approbation of the profession, and its correctness has been doubted and its authority disregarded in numerous instances by the highest tribunals of different States. It was elaborately reviewed by the Supreme Court of New-York in the case of Robertson *vs.* Smith, (18 John., 459,) where its reasoning was declared unsatisfactory, and a judgment rendered in direct conflict with its adjudication. In the Supreme Court of Massachusetts a ruling similar to that of Robertson *vs.* Smith was made. (Ward *vs.* Johnson, 13 Mass. 148.) In Waren *vs.* McNulty (2 Gilman 359) the Supreme Court of Illinois commented upon the case of Sheehy *vs.* Mandeville, and declined to follow it as authority. The Court observed that notwithstanding the respect which it felt for the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, it was well satisfied that the rule adopted by the several State Courts—referring to those of New-York, Massachusetts, Maryland and Indiana—was more consistent with the principles of law, and was supported by better reasons. In Smith *vs.* Black, (9 Leacy, and Rawle 142,) the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held that a judgment recovered against one of two partners was a bar to a subsequent suit against both, though the new defendant was a dormant partner at the time of the contract, and was not discovered until after the judgment. "No principle," said the Court, "is better settled than that a judgment once rendered absorbs and merges the whole cause of action, and that neither the matter nor the parties can be reversed, unless, indeed, where the cause of action is joint and several, which, certainly, actions

against partners are not." In its opinion the court referred to Sheeley vs. Mandville, and remarked that the decision in that case, however much entitled to respect from the character of the judges who composed the Supreme Court of the United States, was not of binding authority, and it was disregarded.

In King vs. Hoar (13 Messon & Welsby, 495,) the question whether a judgment recovered against one or two joint contractors was a bar to an action against the other, was presented to the Court of Exchequer and was elaborately considered. The principal authorities were reviewed, and the conclusion reached that by the judgment recovered the original demand had passed *in rem judicatam*, and could not be made the subject of another action. In the course of the argument, the case of Sheeley vs. Mandeville was referred to as opposed to the conclusion reached, and the Court observed that it had the greatest respect for any decision of Chief Justice Marshall, but that the reason attributed to him in the report of that case was not satisfactory. Mr. Justice Story, in Trafton vs. The United States (3 Story 651,) refers to this case in the Exchequer, and to that of Sheeley vs. Mandeville, and observes that in the first case the Court of Exchequer pronounced, what seemed to him, a very sound and satisfactory judgment; and as to the decision in the latter case, that he had for years entertained great doubts of its propriety. The general doctrine maintained in England and the United States may be briefly stated. A judgment against one upon a joint contract of several persons bars an action against the others, though the latter were dormant partners of the defendant in the original action, and this fact was unknown to the plaintiff when that action was commenced. When the contract is joint, and not joint and several, the entire cause of action is merged in the judgment. The joint liability of the parties not sued with those against whom the judgment is recovered being extinguished, their entire liability is gone. They cannot be sued separately, for they have incurred no several obligation; they cannot be sued jointly with the others, because judgment has been already recovered against the latter, who would otherwise be subjected to two suits for the same cause. If, therefore, the common law rule were to govern the decision of this case, we should feel obliged, notwithstanding Sheeley vs. Mandeville, to hold that the promissory note was merged in the judgment of the Court of Michigan, and that the judgment would be a bar to the present action. But by a statute of that State, the rule of the common law is changed with respect to judgments upon demands of joint debtors, when some only of the parties are served with process. The statute enacts that "in actions against one or more persons jointly indebted upon any joint obligation, contract or liability, if the process against all of the defenants shall have been duly served upon either of them, the defendant so served shall answer to the plaintiff, and in such case the judgment, if rendered in favor of the plaintiff, shall be against all the defendants in the same manner as if all had been served with process," and that "such judgment shall be conclusive evidence of the liabilities of the defendant who was served with process in the suit, or who appeared therein; but against every other defendant it shall be evidence only of the extent of the plaintiff's demand, after the liability of such defendant shall have been established by other evidence." (Compiled laws of Michigan of 1857, 2 vol. chap. 133, page 1979.) Judgments in cases of this kind against the parties not served, or who do not appear therein, have no binding force upon them, personally. The principle is as old as the law, and is of universal justice, that no one shall be personally bound until he has had his day in Court, which means until citation is issued to him, and opportunity to be heard is afforded. (D'Arcy vs. Ketchum, 1 How, 165.) Nor is the demand against the parties not sued merged in the judgment against the party brought into Court. The statute declares what the effect of the judgment against him shall be with respect to them; it shall only be evidence of the extent of the plaintiff's demand after their liability is by other evidence established. It is entirely within the power of the State to limit the operation of the judgment thus recovered. The State can as well modify the consequences of a judgment in respect to its effect as a merger and extinguishment of the original document as it can modify the operation of the judgment in any other particular. A similar statute exists in the State of New-York, and the highest tribunals of New-York and Michigan, in construing these statutes, have held, notwithstanding the special proceedings which they authorize against the parties not served, to bring them afterward before the Court, if found within the State, that such parties may be sued upon the original demand.

In Bonesteel vs. Todd (9 Mich. 375,) an action of covenant was brought against two parties, to recover rents reserved upon a lease. One of them was alone served with process, and he appeared and pleaded the general issue, and on the trial, as in the case at bar, produced the record of a judgment recovered against himself and his co-defendant under the joint debtor act of New-York, process in that State having been served upon his co-defendant alone. The Court below held the judgment to be a bar to the action. On error to the Supreme Court of the State, this ruling was held to be wrong. In pronouncing its decisions in New-York, the Court said: "No one has doubted the continuing liability of both parties. We cannot, therefore, regard the liability as extinguished, and, inasmuch as the new action must be based upon the original claim, while, as in the case of foreign judgments at common law, it may be of no great importance whether the action may be brought in form upon the judgment, or on the previous debt, it is certainly more in harmony with our practice to resort to the form of action appropriate to the real demand in controversy. While we do not decide an action in form on the judgment to be inadmissible, we think the action on the contract the better remedy to be pursued." In Oakley vs. Aspinwall, (4 Comstock, 513,) the Court of Appeals of New-York had occasion to consider the effect of a judgment recovered under the joint debtor act in that State upon the original demand. Mr. Justice Bronson, speaking for the Court says, "It is said that the original demand was merged in, and extinguished by the judgment, and, consequently, that the plaintiff must sue upon the judgment if he sues at all. That would undoubtedly be so if both the defendants had been before the Court in the original action. But the Joint Debtor act creates an anomaly in the law, and for the purpose of giving effect to the Statute, and, at the same time preserving the rights of all parties, the plaintiff must be allowed to sue on the original demand. There is no difficulty in pursuing such a course; it can work no injury to anyone, and it will avoid the absurdity of allowing a party to sue on a pretended cause of action, which is, in truth, no cause of action at all, and there to recover on proof of a different demand." Following these authorities, and giving the judgment recovered in Michigan the same effect and operation that it would have in that State, we answer the question presented in the certificate, that the exemplification of the record of the judgment recovered against the defendant, Eliza Eldred, offered by the defendant, Anson Eldred, is not admissible in evidence in bar of, and to defeat, a remedy against him.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Judge BLATCHFORD sat throughout the day yesterday hearing motions in bankruptcy.

During the Judge's absence at Newport the District and Circuit Court rooms have been treated to new carpeting and matting, which has made a decided improvement in the appearances of both rooms.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 11.

Before Judge Joseph F. Barnard.

A MOTHER STRUGGLING FOR HER CHILD.

The People of the State of New-York on the Relation of John August Hasler vs. Eliza Hasler.—The relator, John Hasler, obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of vesting the custody of a child aged 2 years and 9 months, named George Hasler. The facts of the case, as thus far divulged on the investigation, are as follows: John A. Hasler and Eliza, the respondent herein, were for several years husband and wife, and, so far as the public have a right to know anything about their domestic affairs, they lived together very happily, until some time in the beginning of the year 1867. The record shows that in March of that year the husband became satisfied that his wife was a lunatic—or at least that she had spells of lunacy—and acting under the belief that she was utterly unfit to have the charge of a family and to direct the affairs of a household, he took such steps as caused her, the wife and mother, to be imprisoned in a lunatic asylum from March to December of last year, when she, after much exertion, and through the intervention of a brother, was released.

On the side of the respondent it is insisted that she never was insane; that the wife of John August Hasler was deprived of her liberty because it was the policy of Mr. Hasler to send out his lawful wife and the mother of his child from his house, so that he might do what he pleased with his housekeeper—a woman named Louisa Zohn. The wife says the petitioner never was a good husband, whatever he may have been as a father, &c. Affidavits were read to the effect that Mrs. Hasler had commenced a suit for divorce against her husband, charging him with having committed adultery with Louisa Zoan. It appears from the papers that Louisa often suffered herself to be addressed, by servants and others, as Mrs. Hasler, and this during the time when every person connected with the family, and all the friends of the same, knew that the proper Mrs. Hasler was in the lunatic asylum. The traverse to the writ having been entered, the petitioner answered by denying each and every allegation. The Judge said there was a distinct issue of fact, which must be tried before the Court. One of the counsel suggested a reference, whereupon the Judge said: "No; there can be no reference in cases of this kind; this issue must be heard in open Court."

The further hearing was then adjourned until Tuesday next at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 11.

Before Judge Joseph F. Barnard.

HABEAS CORPUS.

In re Private O. H. Perry.—This was an application on *habeas corpus* for discharge from United States Army of Private Oliver H. Perry, of the general service, now stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, on the ground of minority and enlistment without consent of his father. Return was made by Brevet Major-Gen. George L. Hartsuff, United States Army, setting forth the enlistment in due form of this soldier at Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1867, by Maj. C. S. Lovell, United States Army; that he had been duly examined by the medical officer and found to be able-bodied and capable of performing the duties of a soldier, and had taken the required oath as to his age; that under the decisions of the Judge Advocate General of the army, and of the General Term of the New-York Supreme Court, as well as recent similar decisions in the courts of the United States, it was not his duty to produce this soldier in court, but that such declination and denial of the jurisdiction of the State Court was a matter of official duty, and not from any disrespect or contempt of the Court.

The enlistment paper of the soldier and certificate of the army medical officers substantiated the return, and the writ was accordingly dismissed.

Mr. M. I. A. McCaffery for petitioner; Lieut. A. B. Gardner, Ninth Infantry, for Government.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Justice Gilbert.

INJUNCTION AGAINST LAYING NICOLSON PAVEMENT DISSOLVED.

Jane A. Greaton vs. *Thomas W. Griffin, et al.*—GILBERT, J. The plaintiff has brought this suit to prevent the execution of an act of the Legislature providing for the repavement of Union-street. She alleges that she is the owner of a lot on the southerly side of said street 100 feet west of Smith-street; that the defendants who are named in said act as Commissioners for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions thereof, have made a contract with the Nicolson Pavement Company for the laying down of said pavement, and that the said work has been begun by tearing up the carriageway of said street, at or near Court-street, thereby rendering said street unsafe for travel; that the defendants threatened to lay down said pavement on said street at all hazards; that she is advised and believes the said act of the Legislature is unconstitutional and void; that she will be put to great trouble and expense if the defendants shall not be restrained from doing said work, and prays for an injunction accordingly. It struck me upon argument that the plaintiff had not shown such an interest in the controversy as would entitle her to maintain this suit. The complaint contained no averment of any invasion or attempted invasion of the plainiff's property, nor does it even show that she may be subjected to the payment of a tax or assessment to defray the expenses of such a work. On the contrary, the expense of such work is, by the express provisions of said act, required to be levied and collected upon property within a district of assessment which is to be hereafter prescribed by the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn. I am unable to see any ground upon which the plaintiff can maintain this suit. But this point was not raised on the argument, and I will not further advert to it than to refer to what I consider a sound principle on this subject, as laid down by the Court of Appeals in the case of Doolittle vs. the Supervisors of Broome County. (18 N. Y. Reports, 155.) A temporary injunction having been granted, a motion was made to dissolve the same, and upon the argument of that motion the plaintiff sought to show by affidavits that the said Commissioners erred in adopting the said Nicolson pavement; that it was inferior to the other pavements; that the contract price to be paid therefor was excessive and exorbitant; that a majority of property-owners on the line of the said street were opposed to said pavement, and that the passage of the act authorizing said work was procured by fraudulent and corrupt means. The act provides that said street "shall be paved with stone blocks known as Belgian pavement, or with other improved pavement, at the option of the Commissioners." The Court could, undoubtedly, afford a remedy for any abuse of the trust thus reposed in the Commissioners, and preliminarily restrain the commission of it; but upon a careful examination of the evidence on both sides I can find no warrant for interposition upon that ground. With regard to the comparative merits of the respective pavements, the selection by the Commission of the Nicolson pavement, the motives or inducements which actuated the Legislature in enacting the law, and the inexpediency of that kind of legislation in general, or of the particular act under consideration, it is sufficient to say that the Court has nothing to do with such questions, and has no power to afford relief against the consequences, if they exist, of unwise or corrupt legislation. The only remedy for injustice or oppression of that kind is to turn the authors of it out of office, and to put better men in their places. The act provides that the expenses of the work shall be levied and collected in the same manner as now provided by law with reference to grading and paving streets in Brooklyn. Such provision of the law is contained in the Charter of the City of Brooklyn, and requires the Common Council of said city to fix the districts of assessment, and to advertise for remonstrances against the same before ordering the paving of a street. The plaintiff's counsel contend that the Commissioners cannot proceed with the work until the Common Council shall have fixed the district of assessment. The act under which they are acting is mandatory, and requires the street to be paved without reference to any action of the Common Council. The provision of the Charter referred to is a restriction merely upon the powers of the Common Council to order an improvement, and has no relation to the manner of raising money to defray the expense thereof after it shall have been ordered. The act in question supersedes by its own provision all action of the Common Council before ordering work to be done, and adopts merely the proceedings prescribed by the Charter for the levying and collecting of the assessment for work after the same shall have been duly ordered by the Common Council. The remaining and important questions are: 1. Whether the act is valid; 2. Whether the contract made was such as the Commissioners had power to make. The plaintiff contends that the act is invalid because it is in conflict with that provision of the Constitution which requires that a private or local bill shall embrace only one subject, and that that shall be expressed in the title. I think it very clear that the act in question embraces only one subject, and that that is sufficiently expressed. If the title had been "An act in relation to certain streets of Brooklyn," it would not probably have been urged that it infringed the constitutional requirement on this subject. I think it is not a reasonable objection that the title is unnecessarily particular. Nor does the meaning of several things in the title make it embrace more than one subject. Whether in fact it does or not can be determined only by reading of the act itself, and not by that which the title expresses. (People vs. Lawrence, 36 Barber, 176.) The plaintiff also contends that the act is in violation of article ten of the Constitution, which requires all city officers whose election or appointment is not thereby provided for to be elected by the electors of said cities or of some division thereof as the Legislature shall designate for such purpose. The point of the argument on this view, is to hold that a change of the name of the office, or an addition to the functions thereof, affords no warrant for a change of the constitutional mode of election or appointment. But such cases have no application to the question under consideration. To sum up the whole matter on this head, the Commissioners named in the act under consideration are not city officers within the meaning of the provision of the Constitution referred to, nor are they agents created by law to accomplish a specific public object; and if they can be deemed officers at all they are officers whose offices have been created since the adoption of the Constitution, and it was competent for the Legislature to direct the mode of their appointment. (People vs. Draper, 15 N. Y. R., 532; People vs. Pinckney, *supra*; People vs. Acton, 48 Barber, 524; Litchfield vs. Macomber, ib., 299.) The only remaining objection raised by the counsel for the plaintiff is that the Commissioners have violated that provision of the act which requires the contract to be made with the lowest bidder. The act provides that said street shall be paved with stone blocks known as Belgian pavement, or with wooden blocks known as Nicolson pavement, or with other improved pavement, or part with each kind, at the option of said Commissioners. Contracts for furnishing material and performing the work provided for by this act shall be given out upon ten days' notice, &c., to the party or parties who shall appear to do the same at the lowest price, &c., &c. In the case of Dean vs. Scranton, (7 Am. Law Reg., 564,) the Supreme Court of Wisconsin decided that where a city charter required that all work should be let by contract to the lowest bidder the city authorities could not contract at all for laying the Nicolson pavement—the right to lay it being a patent right and owned by a single firm, and therefore the work was one which could not be open to competition. This decision has been followed by this Court, sitting in the First District, in the case of Dolan vs. The Mayor. Without expressing any opinion as to the correctness of these decisions, I am clearly of opinion that they do not apply to this case, for the reason that the act under consideration expressly authorizes the use of the Nicolson pavement, and the Legislature are legally presumed to have known at the time of the passage of the act, that it was a patented article and might not therefore be subject of competition. The subsequent provisions, therefore, requiring the Commissioners to invite competition, must receive such a construction as will preserve and not annul the authority so conferred upon the Commissioners. (Harlem Gaslight Company vs. The Mayor, 33 N. Y. R. 309.) In this view such provision cannot be deemed a restriction of the authority of the Commissioners, but is merely a regulation of the mode of discharging their duty in obtaining proposals for doing that work.

The motion to dissolve the injunction must therefore be granted with $10 costs.

Counsel for defendant, Van Cott, Winslow & Van Cott, and Henry C. Murphy.

Counsel for plaintiff, Pratt, Bergen, and De Witt.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 11.

By Judge Joseph F. Barnard.

The People ex rel. W. G. Wood vs. R. B. Connolly, Comptroller, &c.; motion granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

The calendar yesterday presented thirty-four cases of assault and battery, twenty-five of petit larceny, three of embezzlement, and one of defrauding hotel keeper. Not one of these sixty-three cases afforded any unusual features, all being confined to the pettiest of petty crime, and the wonder grows how so many hundreds can afford the time and undergo the hardship of attending the sitting of this tribunal as complainants, witnesses and spectators. There has, however, of late been a noticeable diminution in the number of the latter, and yesterday the benches of the auditorium were but sparsely sprinkled. As a specimen of the entertainment provided for these commendably few idlers, a case is subjoined of

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE.

Joseph Kohler was charged with an assault upon Rosa Moritzon. The witnesses far outnumbered the facts to be detailed, and made up in vigor and volubility what they lacked in substance. One lady of uncertain accent narrated how "der brisoner he gomes an he shoves der Mrs. Moritzon, and ven she falls down he gomes over her mit his heel boot, and he kicks mit her face." A gentleman of like lingual deficiencies started nimbly off on generalities, but being suddenly brought to a full stop by a question as to only the circumstance of the assault, glided from the case with the confession: "I didient sees him; ven der fitin gommences I goes avay, I like not such things." Then came Kohler, Jr., who was bent on detailing the inception and full history of the great feud of Kohler and Moritzon, but the Court refusing to listen was fain to state the assault from his stand-point, and very different it appeared from there. Mrs. Moritzon, as thus seen, was a raging lion, springing and bounding unopposed and unappeasable whither she listed, tearing out women's hair and knocking down lusty men. As the witnesses bid fair to finally so dilute the facts that they would no longer be recognizable, the Court seized the little substantial left and inflicted a fine of $20 upon Kohler *pere*.

A RECKLESS DRIVER.

James Boylan was arraigned for an assault, in driving his truck over a small boy in South-street, near Burling-slip. A witness deposed that he had called Boylan's attention to the boy standing in the street, but the prisoner had paid no attention to him and had not slackened his speed. Officer Farrel had taken Roylan into custody a few moments after the occurrence, and testified that he was then under the influence of liquor—"not drunk enough to fall down, you know, but too drunk to manage a team of horses." Justice Kelly not approving of whisky as a manager of horses in the crowded streets of the City, sent Boylan to the City Prison for twenty days.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 11, 1868.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, c	115⅝	300	Wells-Fargo Ex	27
87,500	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C		20	do	24⅛
	'62	114⅝	1100	N. Y. Cen.	127⅜
1,000	do	114⅝	100	do	127⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C,		100	do	b10 127⅞
	'65	111	300	do	127⅝
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C,		600	Erie R	57⅛
	'65	112⅜	1000	do	57⅜
4,000	U. S. 5-20s, C,		1000	do	57⅜
	'65, new	108⅞	100	do	57⅛
10,000	do	b3 109	600	do	57⅛
203,000	do	109	20	do	57⅛
21,000	5-20s, C, '67	109⅛	100	do	c 57⅛
4,000	5-20s, C, '68	09⅛	50	Erie Pref	69⅛
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C	109⅛	400	do	69
15,000	Tenn. 6s, new	63⅝	100	Bost., Hart. & E	22⅝
30,000	do 2d call	63⅝	100	Reading R	91
20,000	do 2d call	63⅝	60	do	91⅛
6,000	Tenn St. 6s. x. c.		150	Mich. Cen. R	85⅛
	2d call	64⅛	200	do	85⅞
10,000	do	64⅛	100	do	85⅞
38,000	N. Car. 6s, new	72⅝	50	Panama R	s10 340
20,000	Vir. St. 6s, x-c.,		60	Cleve. & Pitts	87⅛
	bef. call	64½	200	do	s10 87
20,000	do 2d call	55	30	do	88
121,000	Missouri St. 6s	93	200	Chi. & N. W	82⅛
7,000	Brook. 6s	96	60	Chi. & N. W. pf	81⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	92⅝	120	C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	
	540 Tol. & W. 2d M	83		bet. call	85
11,000	Chi. R. I. & P.	95	20	do	84½
2,000	Cl. & Pit's. 3d M	92	300	Cleve., P. & Ash. R.	99⅜
1,040	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M	92	900	Chi. & Ill. R	103
10	Am. Ex. Bank	171	100	do	103⅛
15	Seventh W. Bank	112	100	M. & St. P	75⅛
5	Park Bank	152	100	do	s10 75⅜
45	Fourth N. Bk	103	100	do	b60 76
25	Del. & Hud. C	129	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	85⅝
65	do	2d call 129	200	do	85⅜
200	Canton Co	47	100	do	bet. call 89⅜
100	West. U. Tel	s60 33⅜	10	Del. & H. C	108⅛
200	Pacific Mail	103	200	P. F. W. & C	108⅛
50	do	103⅛	85	M. & P. D. C. 1st Pf	106⅛
200	do	103⅜	300	O. & Miss. R	29⅞
100	do	s15 103	100	H. & St. J. Pf. bet.	
5	do	102⅜		call	86
200	do	s10 103	200	Tol., W. & W. bet. c	50⅝
100	Adams Ex	52⅝	20	New-Jersey C. R	120⅜

SECOND BOARD—12:15 P. M.

$3,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.,		10,000	U. S. 6s '81, R	115⅜
	'62	114⅝	15,000	U. S. 5-20s '65, R	109⅛
3,000	do	114⅜	70,000	Tenn. 6s. ex. c.	64⅛
190,000	do	114⅝	10,000	Tenn St 6s new	63⅛
63,500	U. S. 5-20s, C.,		10,000	N. C. 6s, x-c	73⅝
	'64	116⅞	10,000	do bet. call	73⅝
10,000	do	110⅜	10,000	do	73⅝
25,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s, C	109⅜	5,000	N. C. 6s, new	73
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C.		20	Missouri St. 6s	93
	'65	112⅜	100	Pacific Mail	103⅛
50,000	do	s30 112⅜	100	West. U. Tel	34⅛
20,000	do	112⅜	400	Amer. Ex	64
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C.		100	N. Y. Cen. R	128⅛
	'67	109⅛	25	do	128⅛
11,000	do	109⅛	100	Erie R	57⅝
50,000	do	108⅞	1000	Clev. & P	97⅜
50,000	do	b3 109	100	Chi. & N. W. R	82⅜
	5-20s, C., '65 new	108⅜	100	Chic. & R. I	112⅜
240,500	do	109	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	85⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.,		120	do	112⅝
	'67	108⅜	100	Bost., H. & E	24
5,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s, R.		40	C. C. Cin. & Ind	85
	'65, new	108⅞	30	New-Jersey C. R	120⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

30	Am. Ex	44⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C	108⅛
200	U. S. Ex	s60 44⅛	100	do	108⅛
200	Quicksilver	21⅜	100	Ohio & Miss. R	29⅜
200	Adams Ex	52⅜	500	M. S. & N. I	85⅛
300	Pacific Mail	103⅛	100	do	s10 85⅜
200	do	103⅜	300	Chic., R. I & P	111⅜
300	do	103⅜	500	do	111⅜
100	do	c 103⅞	100	do	111⅞
100	do	b10 103	600	do	b12mo 113
200	do	103⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts	87⅞
100	West. U. Tel	34⅛	1500	do	88⅜
600	N. Y. Cen	127⅜	800	do	88⅞
1200	do	b3 127⅜	400	do	b10 87
950	do	c 127⅜	500	do	b3 88
400	do	c 127⅜	200	Chi. & N. W	82⅛
200	do	s10 127⅜	400	do	81⅞
300	Erie R. Pf	69	300	Chi. & N. W. R	82⅛
800	Erie R	57⅝	200	do	c 82⅜
1100	do	57⅝	400	do	82⅝
200	do	s10 57⅝	100	do	c 82⅝
300	do	c 57⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf	81⅜
500	Reading R	91⅛	500	do	b3 81⅜
400	do	91	100	do	s30 81⅜
200	do	91⅛	900	Bos., Hart. & Erie	22⅜
200	Wells-Fargo Ex	27	300	do	22⅜
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	83			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s. new	63⅛	200	M. & St. P. Pf	86⅛
20,000	N. C. St. 6s., x-c.	74	200	P., Ft. W. & C	108⅛
100	Adams Ex	52⅜	400	M. S. & N. I	85⅛
100	Pacific Mail	103⅛	600	Clev. & Pitts	87⅛
100	do	103⅜	50	Ohio & M. R	29⅜
600	Erie R	57⅛	400	Clev. & Tol. R	103⅜
100	do	s15 57⅛	800	Chi., R. I. & P	112
200	do	s3 57⅛	400	Chi. & N. W	82⅜
300	N. Y. Cen	127⅜	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf	82
800	do	127⅜			
1200	Reading R	90⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Adams Ex	52⅛	100	M. S. & N. I	85⅜
100	Pacific M	103⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts	87⅛
100	West. U. Tel	s10 34⅛	400	do	87⅜
300	do	34⅛	200	Chi. & N. W	82⅜
300	do	34⅜	500	do	82⅜
500	do	34	1000	Chic., R. I. & P	112⅜
800	Erie R	58	1200	do	112⅜
100	P. Ft. W. & C	108⅜	1000	do	112⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R	128⅜	100	Ch. & N. W. Pf	82⅛
800	do	128⅜	300	do	82⅛
100	O. & M. R	29⅜	100	do	b15 82⅜

TUESDAY, Aug. 11—P. M.

The Gold Room fluctuated to-day between 146¼@145¾@146@145¾@146¼ ℔ cent. The market, for most part of the day, was weaker than on Monday, as well as rather lower in price. The Gold Brokers are paying 3@4 ℔ cent. ℔ annum to carry over their balances, and Gold is much more abundant than is required for the daily settlements. The Hamburg steamer to-day carried out Gold and Silver of all descriptions to the amount of $350,000. We hear of no important engagements for the Cunarder to-morrow. The Foreign Exchanges are ruling low, and as cheap as some of the transactions reported yesterday appeared to be, we have reason to state that lower offers both for 60-day and Sight Bills on London have been accepted to-day. A leading house reduced their settling rate to 109½, and their Bills could have been bought second hand at a fraction of ¼ or ¼ ℔ cent. below this figure.

There was not so much done in the Public Funds as on Monday, and about noon there was a partial yielding in prices, say ¼@¼ ℔ cent., but in the Afternoon the market showed more animation, and closed firm. In the Border State Bonds there was a further advance of 1 ℔ cent. in North Carolinas. It is announced from Raleigh that the Legislature has directed the resumption of cash payments on the 1st of October on the coupons maturing on and from that date—the arrearages of coupons to be funded into new Bonds. The first payment on the April and October class of Bonds will be succeeded by the payment in January on the January and July Bonds. The Tennessee Bonds of both classes were firm, and the Virginias, old, sold up to 55 ℔ cent., and are not abundant on the market.

In the Railway Share market there was a renewed onslaught upon New-York Central, and sales were made early in the day as low as 126¼ ℔ cent., but from this price there was a sharp reaction after 1 o'clock, and before the Afternoon Boards closed, a considerable business was done at 127¼@128@128¼@128¼ ℔ cent. Erie sold down in the morning to 57¼ and returned at the later Boards to 58@58¼ ℔ cent. The Western Stocks were fairly supported, even while Central and Erie were depressed in the forenoon, and at the close of the day stood rather above the last figures of Monday. Rock Island went up to 112⅞@112¾ ℔ cent. The transfer books are now back in New-York, and will close on Saturday, Aug. 15, for the 10 ℔ cent. Dividend, to be paid here in cash on the 1st of September—this payment combining both the half-yearly Dividends, April and October, of 1868; this arrangement being in compensation for the unavoidable delay (from legal impediments) in paying promptly the April Dividend.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The Gold Room closed steady; the Foreign Exchanges dull; Money easy at 3@4 ℔ cent.; the Public Funds firmer, and the Railway Shares looking better. Several prominent operators returned to the Street to-day after their Summer vacation, but the absentees are still numerous:

	Monday	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	109¼	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	109	109⅛
American Gold Coin	145⅞	146⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅛	63⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	54	55
Missouri Bonds	93⅛	93
North Carolina Bonds, old	72	73
New-York Central	128⅛	128⅛
Erie Railway	58⅛	57⅜
Reading Railway	91⅛	91⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅞	112⅛
Northwest Common	82⅛	82⅛
Northwest Preferred	81⅞	82⅛
Michigan Southern	85⅞	85⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	108⅛	108⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87⅛	87⅛
Pacific Mail Company	103⅛	103⅜
St. Paul Preferred	82⅛	83
St. Paul Common	75¼	75⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	113½	5-20 coup. '65 n. is	109
500 & 1,000, 1881	113⅝	7-20 reg., 1867	108⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅜	7-20 coup., 1867	108⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	114⅛	7-30 1st coup. reg., 1871	105⅞
5-20 reg., 1865	108⅝	10-40 reg	108½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	112⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	109⅝
5-20 reg., 1865, new is	108⅜	6's Currency	102⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L	102⅛	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅛
N. Y. Coupon B'y L	103⅜	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.101	
N. Y. ℔ c. Canal, 1870.102		Illinois coupon 6s. 1879. 99⅛	
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872. 101⅝		Illinois war loan	99⅜
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873. 101⅝		Michigan 6 ℔ c. 1873	92⅝
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874. 101⅝		Michigan 6 ℔ c. 1878	92⅝
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875. 102		Michigan 7 ℔ c. Warl.	100
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877. 102		Tennessee 6 ℔ c. ex c. 6s	64
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1878. 102		Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. 6s	63⅞
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1874. 98		Virginia 6s., ex c.	55
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1875. 95		Georgia 7s. new bonds.	91⅝
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1876. 94		N. C. 6s, ex coupons	73⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c. 1881	101	N. C. 6s, new bonds	73
Ohio 6 ℔ c. 1886	101	Missouri 6s	93
Illinois Canal bds. 1860.	99⅛	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is.	92
Illinois 6s, 1870	99⅛	Louisiana 6s	60
Ill. 6s, coup. '79 aft. 1860.	99⅛	California 7s	133
Ill. 6s, coup. '79 aft. 1862.	99⅛	Connecticut 6s	99⅛
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	99⅝		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	East River	100
Merchants'	120	Market	120
Mechanics'	129	Nassau	107
America	143	Shoe and Leather	121
Phenix	107	Corn Exchange	126⅛
Leather Manuf's	113	Continental	115½
State of New-York	115	Marine	150
Commerce	142⅜	Commonwealth	115
Ocean	109	Importers' & Trad's.	125
American Exchange	120	Park	151
Bank of the Republic	120	Manuf's & Merch'ts.	100
Bank of N. America	109	Fourth National	104½
Irving	109½	Eleventh Ward	100
Metropolitan	138		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	96	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83⅝
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	93	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n.	93	Ft. Western 1st M. '86.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s 1876	103	Ft. Western 1st M. '88.	90
Erie 1st M., Ex.	104	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	98
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1870	102⅜	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	95
Erie 7s. 2d

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FIRE FLY, OR THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, C. H. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The insurrectionary movement in Bulgaria has been entirely suppressed. Prince CHARLES, of Roumania, is charged with secretly inciting the revolt.

The disturbances on the Amoor River, caused by the Mantchoos, are ended, and that river is now unobstructed.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH urges his Minister of War to hasten the appointment of Hungarian officers for the Hungarian regiments recently authorized by the Legislative Chamber.

The students of Paris are reported to have indulged in some riotous demonstrations near the Sorbonne, and were dispersed by the Police.

ADAH ISAACS MENKEN died at Paris yesterday.

Prince KARAGEORGEVICH has been seized with a severe illness since his imprisonment at Pesth. It is reported that his estates in Servia have been confiscated.

The steamships *Cimbria*, *Ville de Paris*, and *Russia* arrived at this port, the latter steamer yesterday, the former two vessels late on the previous night. The news by the *Russia* is three days later than that already at hand.

GENERAL.

The Chinese Embassy gave a hop last evening at the International Hotel, Niagara Falls, to the Board of Trade and prominent citizens of Buffalo. A large number of people were in attendance.

A dispatch from Albany states that between twenty and thirty cattle died at that place on Monday night of the cattle disease. They were all freshly arrived from Illinois. The through railroad lines to Chicago are adopting precautionary measures to prevent diseased cattle being shipped to the East.

A fire in St. Paul, Minn., on Saturday morning, destroyed the Universalist Church and several stores and other buildings. Five blocks were burned, all frame buildings. The total loss was $30,000, on which there was insurance as follows: Hartford, $5,500; International, New-York, $2,500; Phœnix, Hartford, $7,650; Ætna, Connecticut, $2,000; City Fire, Hartford, $2,500; Corn Exchange, New-York, $3,000; Market, New-York, $1,000; Springfield, Mass., $1,000; Putnam, Hartford, $2,500; Albany City, N. Y., $1,500; Insurance Company of North America, $1,500; Manhattan, New-York, $1,500; Underwriters', New-York, $2,000; London and Liverpool, $3,000; Security, $1,800; Enterprise, Cincinnati, $500; Home, New-Haven, $500.

Two negro barbers in New-Orleans, who loved the same sable maid, met in what was intended to be deadly combat on the 6th instant. One of them raised his pistol, and the other incontinently fled. The Police, who had got wind of the affair, and were sent to intercept the parties, arrived too late.

Mr. J. A. PUTNAM, a peddler, of Newcastle, Me., stopped at a hotel in Portland on Friday night, blew out the gas and on Saturday morning was found dead.

One AUGUSTUS MONROE, who has been in jail in Des Moines, Iowa, three months for larceny, was released on Saturday, and celebrated the event by running off with the jailor's daughter.

A party of gentlemen who propose to breathe new life into Portland, Me., by means of a railroad to Ogdensburg, have started upon a week's trip through New-Hampshire and Vermont. They propose to stage it all the way, stopping at the larger towns to make speeches and awaken the people to the importance of a little more railroading if they ever expect to be anybody.

The President has decided to visit the Virginia Hot Springs next week, and will not go North or East during his vacation.

A lad named DANIEL MORRISSEY was caught in the belting of a factory at Wilsonville, Mass., on Monday, and so seriously injured that death speedily ensued. One of his arms was torn completely off, and he was otherwise horribly mutilated.

The Post-office at Fort Leavenworth has been discontinued, in accordance with instructions from the Postmaster-General. It was for ejecting the Postmaster there that Gen. SHERIDAN was fined.

Almost the entire business portion of the village of Alden, in Erie County, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The fire originated in a dry goods store about midnight, and was probably caused by an incendiary. The loss must reach several thousands of dollars; and it is said that the insurance was chiefly with the London and Liverpool Company.

Capt. RICHARD W. ROBERTS, who, for some time past, has had a general agency for collecting pensions in Hartford, Conn., has been arrested on a charge of forging powers of attorney to collect the pensions. The particular order for which the arrest was made, was in the name of CHARLES WILLIAMS, a colored man, but it is understood that there are a number of other complaints which are to be brought up.

Senator BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, who has entirely recovered from his recent severe attack of illness, was present at the reunion of the Connecticut Fifth Regiment in Hartford on Monday. He was called upon to speak of the history of Connecticut's work in suppressing the rebellion, and he responded in a speech most admirable in matter and manner.

On Monday evening, July 27, the bridge on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, over the Vermillion River at Danville, Ill., was entirely burned up. On Aug. 8, a new bridge was completed and trains crossed on it. The bridge is 1,100 feet long and about ninety-eight feet high above the bottom of the river.

A Boston broker recently sold to a casual customer $6,000 of United States bonds, and sent them to the office of the latter by a clerk instructed not to lose sight of the bonds till they were paid for. On reaching the office the purchaser, taking the bonds, placed them in a pigeon hole in his desk, and requested the clerk to wait while he went to the bank for the cash. The clerk waited until his patience was exhausted, and he then investigated the matter, and found there was a "back entrance" to the desk, through which the bonds had been taken and carried off.

Judge PATTERSON, an old and respected citizen of Van Wert, Ohio, formerly Associate Judge of Richland Bounty, and member of Congress from the Richland District from 1848 to 1852, died on the 9th inst.

Five wooden shops owned by the Branford Lock Company in Branford, Conn., were burned on Sunday, involving a loss of $12,000 or $15,000, which is nearly covered by insurance. About fifty men are thrown out of employment by the fire.

On Friday night last, the Marshal of Hutsonville, Ill., went out four miles in the country, with a formidable posse, to arrest a gang of robbers, four in number. He placed most of his men outside, on guard, to prevent the escape of the robbers, and entered the house with two or three men. He began to read his warrant, but had only read a few words, when the robbers fired upon him and his men, killing a man named TAPSCOTT. The whole posse then rushed in and shot the scoundrels, killing three, and fatally wounding the other.

We are pleased to learn that one of our State Congressmen has secured the establishment of post routes from Rochester *via* Hanford's Landing, Greece and West Greece to North Greece, and from Spencerport *via* Parma and Parma Centre to North Parma. Towns which meekly bear such names as these ought to be attended to.

The "Red Horse Inn," in Sudbury, Mass., celebrated in song and story as the "Wayside Inn," was struck by lightning at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. The shed and contents were destroyed, but the house was saved. This ancient edifice is the oldest inn in the State, and has been kept in one family (HOWE) for two centuries. It is still well preserved.

It is said that passengers on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad frequently are fleeced by a gang of four gamblers who travel regularly to ply their nefarious business, generally getting on at Stamford or Bridgeport and leaving at New-Haven. Travelers on the Hudson River steamboats, especially at night, suffer often from thieves and pickpockets.

In his speech made to the Chinese Embassy at Niagara Falls, on Saturday evening, Hon. I. T. HATCH said that the Erie Canal carried as much tonnage eastward in six months as all the railroads of the country did in twelve months, and at one-half the cost.

The Galena (Ill.) *Gazette* of Saturday evening says: "Gen. GRANT was about town to-day, calling at the business places of several of his old acquaintances. He stepped in at the store where he did business when in Galena, and also called on the successors of the Grant firm."

Citizens of Stonington, Conn., celebrated on Monday the fifty-fourth anniversary of the bombardment of that place by the British.

A large woodshed in Buffalo, belonging to the Lake Shore Railroad, was burned on Sunday morning, with 500 cords of wood and five platform cars. Loss about $6,000; covered by insurance.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, and held a prolonged session, the principal business being the discussion of the cattle plague, its nature, and the best means to be adopted to arrest the further progress of the disease. It was finally suggested that all suspected herds arriving at Communipaw should be there quarantined for at least three or four weeks, in order to afford opportunities for the study of the disorder. The Registrar's weekly report showed the number of deaths in this City, during the seven days ending Saturday last, to have been 752, more than three-fourths of which were children under five years of age.

The Thirteenth District Grant and Colfax Club displayed a magnificent transparency at their headquarters, No. 206 Eighth-avenue, last evening. They have arranged for a mass meeting to take place next Tuesday evening, at which speeches will be made by Gens. SICKLES and COCHRANE.

The body found floating in the East River on Saturday proves to be that of Mr. CHARLES ELLIOT, formerly a Judge in California, and for several years past member of the firm of A. M. BINNINGER, wine merchant, of Beaver-street. He resided at the Washington Hotel, and as he is supposed to have received $4,000 on Friday, it is surmised that he was murdered.

A junk-dealer named HUGH G. CUNNINGHAM was found dead in his shop, No. 118 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday. The condition of the body, which had evidently lain for several days before it was discovered, indicated foul play.

A very moderate business was transacted in Cotton yesterday at about former rates. Flour was quiet and slightly depressed in price. Wheat and Corn attracted more attention; the former was firm, the latter a shade lower. Oats were dull and drooping, as were likewise Petroleum, and most kinds of Provisions. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Groceries. Freights were inactive, and rates on grain by steamer for British ports were quoted easier.

The Campaign.

We consider GRANT'S election better assured to-day than at any time since his nomination.

The Republicans are not only conscious of their own strength, but of the soundness of their party platform, and the popularity of their candidate.

The party is now more compact than ever, and their unanimity in supporting the great soldier-statesman who delivered his country and saved the Union, is the best proof how fully past differences have been merged in the determination to secure the incalculable national advantages that will accrue from his election. Their organization, which, in some localities, was loose, has been brought into effective order. Prominent men, whose course was for a time uncertain, have taken their places in line. Conservative leaders are working as energetically as Radical leaders, and both are making themselves felt on the popular intelligence and patriotism. Disturbing questions have been laid to rest, not again to be resuscitated. Living issues alone occupy attention. The peace of the country, the maintenance of its credit, the settlement of its long-standing disputes, the adjustment of Southern difficulties, the proper use and economy of the national resources, the firm establishment of the public liberties, are questions upon which all Republicans can coincide, as against the reckless, revolutionary, repudiation doctrines of the prodigal Democracy. From all parts of the country, and from all factions of the Party, we have received evidences of the admirable unanimity which is being displayed by the Republicans in favor of GRANT.

The spirit of the party is rising as the crisis of the campaign approaches. The magnitude of the issues involved is now apprehended. Within the month that has elapsed since the Democrats erected their platform, patriotic people have had the opportunity of witnessing the development of their designs and spirit. We have seen BLAIR'S revolutionary and anarchical declarations taken up with frenzied vehemence in the South and in the North. We have seen the old rebel leaders spring to the foreground with the rebel flag in their hands; and we have heard the rebel "yell," so well known to our soldiers, once more renewed. We are confronted with the issues which the war was supposed to have settled, and we are threatened with the overthrow of what the war was believed to have established forever. We are threatened with a return to power of men who are corrupt to the very marrow of their political bones, and of a party whose unconscionable extravagance would soon plunge the country into bankruptcy. We are threatened by a libertine Democracy, regardless of the nation's honor, welfare and freedom, and intent only upon seizing the Government that they may use it as a means of forwarding their corrupt schemes, and fastening upon the people the malignant party rule which has already been its ruin.

The Democracy were not long in showing these things to the people, and it has not taken the people long to apprehend the perils to the country and the public liberties and the national welfare from a Democratic success. Hence the new energy of the Republican Party. Hence their rapidly rising spirit. Hence their determination to secure success. Hence the assurance of their triumph.

The political campaign is carried on by the Republicans, at this moment, with more vigor in the great Western States than elsewhere. Our readers know, through our correspondents in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, what earnestness, energy and enthusiasm are being displayed by the Republicans in these three leading States. Those who have the very best means of judging, inform us that they entertain no doubt that each of them will give majorities for GRANT. One exceedingly capable prophet of Ohio wrote in yesterday's TIMES that "GRANT will get much larger majorities than have been anticipated for him," and after a view of the present state of parties in the West, he expresses his judgment that "from the Alleghanies to the Pacific, Kentucky is the only State which will give SEYMOUR an electoral vote." In the South the Democrats are everywhere making their hardest exertions; but neither in the Carolinas, Georgia, nor the more southwesterly States can they succeed under a fair election. The Republican Party has a powerful foothold among the white population. And we do not believe that all the threats of the old slaveholders will prevent the colored voters from voting for GRANT. In the Middle and Eastern States, the Republican Party will, from now until November, give their energy and abounding spirit to the conduct of the campaign. With an admirable organization in all the States, and with a candidate who calls out all their pride and patriotism, they will make assurance of a victory worthy of their principles and their candidate.

The Southern Opposition—What is its Nature?

The Northern Democratic Press, having mutilated or suppressed the extravagant utterances of their Southern allies, effect surprise at the disgust they have called forth. Instead of meeting fairly and squarely the issues raised by COBB, WADE HAMPTON, SEMMES, and others of that sort, the Northern friends of SEYMOUR and BLAIR refuse to see in the rebel declarations anything more than reasonable opposition. It is an old trick—this of hiding the real thing, and then confounding things that are different. It is played now by ignoring all that is objectionable in the rebel displays, and treating them as legitimate resistance to an obnoxious policy. The Philadelphia *Age*, for instance, assumes an indignant air, thus:

"We demand of those Northern presses which object to Southerners seeking redress of their wrongs through the ballot, whether they desire to establish in the South any kind or form of government in which this mode of redress shall be omitted? Because this is what it comes to. Every opposition to the Radical ticket, according to Radical ideas, is support of rebel doctrine. To deny that the white race should be held in subjection to the black, is an opposition to the Radicals, and therefore is rebel doctrine; therefore, anybody who holds it should not be permitted to vote, and anybody who does vote for it, votes with the rebels. But it is a doctrine peculiar neither to the North nor the South. It is common to all white men. Recollecting, then, that the whole of our theory of government is founded on this right of any part of the country to urge by means of elections, whatever they may, rightly or wrongly, believe to be their rights; recollecting, too, that it was not because the South struggled to maintain certain rights, but because it sought to maintain them by force, we ask what it is HAMPTON or FORREST means when he identifies the success of SEYMOUR and BLAIR with his own wishes."

If the Southern opposition were confined to the fair exercise of lawful and peaceable means, we should have nothing to say against it, except on the ground of its own merits. Such an opposition, however zealously conducted, would not furnish a valid reason for impugning the loyalty or the objects of its promoters. Any form of government under which this mode of obtaining redress might be discouraged, or branded as an offence, would deserve all the censure of the *Age* and its friends.

We have recently shown, however, on no less authority than that of the Charleston *Mercury*, that the newly formed Governments admit of the largest liberty to their opponents. No obstacle is offered to those who are in opposition; no authority invoked to restrain or baffle their endeavors. The opposition is, in truth, at once so free and so powerful that the more boastful of the rebel prints claim for it a certainty of success in at least three of the reconstructed States. No stronger proof could be had of the absolute freedom of opinion and action which properly belongs to republican government.

But with this lawful opposition the Southern extremists whom the *Age* undertakes to defend, are not satisfied. They do not merely aim at out-voting the Republican Party; they threaten that if black votes determine the result, it shall not be respected. They do not limit their advocacy of change to the channels and agencies which the Constitutions of the several States provide; they denounce these Constitutions, and the Governments organized under them, as unworthy of respect, and threaten them with a violent overthrow if the Democratic ticket be elected. They do not propose to overcome the evils attendant upon the sudden and universal enfranchisement of the blacks by the means which superior intelligence and property confer; they declare, on the contrary, that white votes alone shall settle the contest between the candidates, and that negro enfranchisement shall cease. They contend, generally, after the manner of FRANK BLAIR'S letter, that the new Governments have no claim to the obedience or support of the whites, and that the first duty of a Democratic President will be to destroy them by Federal force. Carrying out this principle, WADE HAMPTON has maintained that the black votes shall not be included in the count, and that if a majority of whites are for SEYMOUR, he shall be installed in the White House—laws and bayonets to the contrary notwithstanding.

This being the general character of the Southern opposition, we are warranted in denouncing it as an embodiment of rebel doctrine. The name would be as nothing if it were not earned by those to whom it is applied. They wince under it because its application is deserved.

For opposition of the kind we have described cannot be confounded with that to which the country was formerly accustomed, or with that which now manifests its power under the parliamentary system of England. Opposition which is entitled to consideration is uniformly carried on within limits defined by the laws. This makes war upon the laws themselves, and is therefore revolution.

The Cattle Plague and its Nature—The Action of the Board of Health.

It is clear that the Illinois cattle disease, whatever its nature and origin, threatens to prove a very serious calamity. Professor GAMGEE, who is certainly a high authority on such matters, prophesies smooth things, it is true, and stakes his reputation on the soundness of his doctrine that it originates exclusively from contact with Texan cattle, which possess during certain seasons of the year the property of producing in other cattle a disease from which they themselves are exempt, such disease not being subsequently contagious. And he is undoubtedly borne out in this theory, to a certain extent, by the fact that while no Texan cattle have fallen victims to the disease, either at home or in other States, all the herds which have suffered as yet have been in contact with Texan cattle. But even granting the correctness of Prof. GAMGEE'S views, it is a sufficiently serious state of things if, while cattle fresh from Texas are scattered throughout the grazing districts of the West, certain death is the result to all other cattle coming in contact with them. And yet such seems to be the case, according to the accounts which now arrive from all quarters. The disease has broken out during the past few days among cattle during their transit from Illinois to this State. Few escape seizure if the herd is once attacked, death follows with scarcely an exception, and the disease is said to become more violent in its type in proportion to the distance from its original seat in Illinois—the symptoms are more intense at Communipaw than on the prairies. The period of incubation of the disease would seem to be prolonged, as we hear of it suddenly breaking out among cattle in Massachusetts that have been exposed for sale at Albany on their way from the West. We regret to find, too, that Dr. HARRIS, at the meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday, reported that the disease was in his opinion a malignant typhus. Now that is precisely what the highest English authorities pronounced the terrible Rinderpest to be—the exact analogue amongst horned cattle of the worst form of contagious typhus in the human being. But the Rinderpest could be traced in its course from the steppes of Russia, where it is indigenous, through northern Germany and Holland to London, where it first appeared in a newly imported cargo of Dutch cattle. On this continent it must have had a spontaneous origin. In the absence of further evidence, however, we can only hope that the disease may turn out to be more manageable than the plague that two years ago threatened to exterminate the entire stock of cattle in England.

It is satisfactory to learn, however, that while the authorities in Illinois are energetically prosecuting their researches as to the nature of the disease, our own Board of Health is doing all that can be done to prevent it spreading among us, and that they are loyally seconded in their efforts by the railway companies and by the owners of infected droves. The great objects to be aimed at are constant watchfulness over all cattle, wherever they may be, the placing in quarantine of all newly arrived herds, the immediate destruction of all suspected ones, and the complete disinfection of the remains of all animals actually dying from the disease. Not a single measure of precaution must be neglected, and there seems no reason to fear, judging from the energy and judgment already displayed, that there will be.

The Electoral Votes.

In justification of the Legislatures of Alabama and Florida, which have enacted their own right to cast the electoral votes of those States for the Presidency, it is pleaded that rebel plans are on foot that would seriously interfere with the freedom of election, if left unprotected in the hands of the people. The argument is that in some of the reconstructed States fraud and violence will greatly interfere with the colored vote, and that the voting of the Legislature will therefore furnish the nearest possible approximation to the popular will.

It is unfortunately true that the colored vote is very seriously jeopardized by the disgraceful action of the rebel planters. The fiat has gone forth in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and elsewhere, that employment shall not be given to the freedmen who dare to vote for GRANT. They are not simply to forfeit favor. They are to be deprived of bread, so far as it is at the disposal of those who furnish employment. A system of terrorism is being inaugurated as supplementary to fraud; and by the two agencies combined the rebels expect either to keep freedmen from the polls or to compel them to aid the Democracy.

We do not underrate the wrong of these proceedings, or the possible effect upon the result in more than one of the States. Nor is it easy to devise any method of frustrating so much of the iniquity as turns upon employment. At the North, such an outrageous method of coercion would be resented by the whole body of labor, and the employers would soon be taught that payment of wages does not imply payment for votes. By-and-by, when the colored people shall have acquired intelligence and greater aptitude for judicious organization, the same form of resistance will be available at the South. In the meantime, the question of resistance to interference with electoral freedom must be left to the local Republican leaders.

Certainly this rebel oppression, gross and disgraceful as it is, does not reconcile us to measures which impair the popular strength of the National Government. The exigency is doubtless great. But it would be most properly met by making adequate provision for the prevention and punishment of fraud, rather than by conferring upon the Legislature a power not contemplated by the State Convention, or by the people at the time of the election.

The decision of the Administration in the Louisiana case, and the instructions issued in connection therewith from army headquarters, add to the moral strength of the local Governments, and should stimulate them to the use of decisive means of crushing the lawlessness which has menaced their existence. The National Government has planted itself by the side of the local authorities, as organized under the Reconstruction acts, and they are now able to assert their lawful influence, and to enforce the laws against all combinations. Thus strengthened, they should be able to secure quiet and freedom of action at the polls in every State.

MINOR TOPICS.

The friends of Gen. GRANT in this city must prepare for at least a few weeks' active and intelligent work before the election. In ten weeks from this time the work of the campaign will be over. The months of September and October, if properly employed, might be made to show good results both among our native and foreign-born voters.

The public will be interested to know that Mr. HORACE GREELEY has taken up his residence in a modest country church without a steeple! At least so we learn from yesterday's *Tribune*, which gives place to a correspondent's account of Mr. GREELEY'S dwelling place at Chappaqua, and from which we learn that the writer, in approaching the locality, saw a range of hills, mostly wooded, and a valley two hundred feet deep, and then, (says he) "having descended into this valley we stopped at a cream-colored house, conspicuously neat but not pretending. A modest country church, without a steeple, is at the next door. *This is Mr. Greeley's residence.*" We are at a loss to know why the interesting edifice inhabited by Mr. GREELEY is "without a steeple," and we should really like to know whether he carries on "stated preaching" in it.

According to the New-Orleans *Picayune* JEFF. DAVIS has gone to England for the purpose of entering into a business partnership with an eminent commercial firm, and he will soon return to New-Orleans as the representative in that city of the business interests of the house. It is doubtless the cotton business in which he intends to engage, and we have no doubt that the firm of FRASER, DAVIS & Co. will be very popular in the South, and will command a large enough business to furnish the ex-rebel chief a competence in a short time. DAVIS has been in pecuniary straits since the downfall of the Southern rebellion, though he has received some help from his friends in the South, and also from his friends in the North. He is sixty years of age, but may yet succeed in business.

Mr. HATCH, Chairman of the Buffalo Board of Trade, who delivered the address of welcome to the Burlingame Chinese Embassy, said that "*hundreds of thousands* of Chinese emigrants are now laboring in our mines, making our railways, and are engaged in many other departments of industry as well as acquiring wealth by commerce." It would be as well for public speakers and newspapers to show some approach to correctness in their statements and statistics. It would have been nearer the truth to have said *tens* of thousands than *hundreds* of thousands. There are not a hundred thousand Chinese immigrants in the United States, all told.

Though the Board of Health will not be able to compel the removal of the slaughter-houses from the City till the close of the year, they still retain all their rights in regard to keeping these slaughter-houses clean and decent, and in regard to the regulation of cattle-driving through the City. It is expected that the plan of action which the Board have adopted will secure the *removal*, in due time, of all slaughter-houses above Fortieth-street, as well as lower down town.

Efforts for the cultivation of cotton in various parts of the world still continue. The West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, and several districts in India, are the scenes of English attempts, while the French are at work in Algeria and Egypt, and examinations of soils and climates are continually reported from Sicily, Greece, Roumania and many other points in Europe. Meantime our own prospect for the coming year seems to be a reduction of acreage planted, but a decided improvement in cultivation, more extended use of fertilizers, and better care generally. Alabama has out about the same quantity as last year, and Texas about 33 per cent. more; but in the other cotton States the falling off is nearly 10 per cent. in area under cotton cultivation. Still the advancement in culture gives reason to believe that with a good season for weather and freedom from insects, &c., the yield will be fully equal to that of last year.

Dr. SWINBURNE is clearly right in the controversy, forced upon him by the *Herald*, in regard to the collection of shipnews. As Health Officer of the port, he is in duty bound to enforce the quarantine regulations, which the *Herald* deliberately sets at naught. There is no excuse for this disregard of law, the Associated Press arrangements for the collection of shipnews being ample for that purpose. Dr. SWINBURNE is a vigilant, energetic, and faithful public officer; and the charge that he makes an improper use of his position is absurd.

The musquito question still agitates the British soul, and numberless people are writing notes to the newspapers, asking in the name of outraged nationality, what is the meaning of this unprecedented invasion. Most of them ascribe the new plague to the extreme and long-continued heat. But Capt. PARKER SNOW, in a letter to the London *Star*, says it is a mistake to suppose that these little pests belong to hot climates alone; they abound also in the Arctic regions, even among the icebergs and glaciers, where their sting is "truly fearful." He thinks them to be propagated equally by gloom or by heat and moisture. Well, if the Arctics and Torrids have them, we certainly know very well that they thrive in the Temperate Zone, and so they may be set down as among the domestic birds, coexistent with the human race, on earth.

The strange thing about Spain is, that while nearly all the other European countries are advancing in a general application of the principles of civil and religious liberty, she is decidedly and obstinately retrograding. Whether this is a sign of the self-poise and originality of her people, or of their rapid degradation under despotic and priestly rule, we may leave to ethnological metaphysicians. But here is a specimen. A short time since a young schoolmaster, JULIAN VARGAS by name, having been found with a New Testament, and some books not *orthodox* in his possession, was arrested, for three months before trial kept in prison, and upon conviction was sentenced to *seventeen months* further imprisonment. True, he will probably do more good to the thieves, murderers, and other gross criminals with whom he will have to live than they will do harm to him; but what a punishment for what a crime! This may be a revelation of the "beauty of holiness," but as simple secularists and believers in free-thought, we fail to see it.

We learn through an editorial in yesterday's *Tribune* that the price of "gold on Monday tumbled *five or six per cent.*" By carefully reading our financial report of yesterday, it will learn that the fluctuations of Monday were covered by *one per cent.*

We observe that one of the speakers in the Scientific Association at Chicago is reported to have contradicted our account of the recent discovery of human relics on the Western Plains at a depth of seventy feet. We do not know the precise language used by Gen. ALVORD in "contradicting" our account, but we do not suppose he denied the fact of the discovery of the human fossils.

The English journals are felicitating themselves that for the first time in many years the quarterly report of the Registrar-General for Ireland gives account of an *increase* of Irish population. In the first three months of 1868 the births were 38,182, the deaths 25,274, and the loss by emigration 12,527—giving a net increase of 381. This is not much, but it is something, after all. And as the criminal calendar shows a decided diminution of crime and of outbreaking Fenianism, it is to be hoped that before very long the authorities may find themselves able to restore the operation of the *habeas corpus*—which fundamental right has been in suspense for the Irish people ever since February, 1866.

The late English Reform bill, in largely increasing the suffrage power of the people, gives the quiet revolutionists of England a vantage ground from which they are everywhere preparing to advance. On the question of the Irish Church, GLADSTONE counts upon that leverage of the popular vote. Mr. HORSMAN, M. P., moving to his own particular attack, proposes a sweeping reform of the House of Lords that shall remove the bishops, bring in a class of life-peers, and have some of them to represent certain great public interests. The London *Times* admits that some such arrangement might work better than the present House of Lords. But the most significant move of all is that of the Workingmen's Association of London, which proposes to call a Labor Parliament, in order to coöperate with the operatives of other cities in electing men of their class to the Imperial Parliament. If these men can act in a steady, united way, they will probably have a "party" in the House of Commons able to make England nearly as democratic as this country.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS died at precisely 12 o'clock last night at his residence in Washington, on Capitol Hill. SIMON STEVENS, THADDEUS STEVENS, Jr., a nephew, and his housekeeper, Mrs. SMITH, were at his bedside; also Sister LORETTA and Sister GENEVIEVE, of the Providence Hospital, and J. SCOTT PATTERSON, of the Interior Department, and the servants of his household. Breathing his last, he passed away quietly and calmly, without a struggle, as though falling asleep.

Mr. STEVENS was born in Caledonia County, Vermont, on the 4th of April, 1792. He graduated at Dartmouth College, New-Hampshire, in 1814, and removed to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in teaching an academy, at the same time prosecuted the study of law, continuing it for two years, when he was admitted to the bar of that State. In 1833 he was elected to the State Legislature, to which body he was returned as a member the two following years, and again in 1837 and 1841. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1838, and was appointed Canal Commissioner in 1842.

He became a citizen of Lancaster in 1842, and since that time has made that city his residence. He was first elected to Congress in 1848. He was reelected to the Thirty-second, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and the Fortieth Congress, in the last election receiving a majority of 5,623 votes over his Democratic competitor.

During his long and eventful career in Congress he has occupied a prominent and influential position, and of late years he has been universally acknowledged as an able and intrepid leader of the most radical wing of the Republican Party. He has ever been noted for his indomitable will and wonderful energy, by means of which he has been able to carry through to a successful issue many a project which at first seemed impossible of achievement, and which not seldom many of those who acted with him hesitated fully to endorse. This inflexibility of purpose was, however, manifested only in the right, as he conceived the right, and even those who in the past have been swift to condemn the measures he has advocated, will not hesitate to admit that the objects he aimed at were such as he conceived would redound to the advancement of the nation, and the lasting good of all its people.

Adah Isaacs Menken.

A cable dispatch announces the death at Paris of Miss ADAH ISAACS MENKEN, as she was popularly called. Miss MENKEN had gained much notoriety as an American actress, and was almost as well known in Europe as in this country. She first excited public attention in this country by claiming to be the wife of JOHN C. HEENAN, the pugilist, he at the time being very popular. HEENAN denied the claims of Miss MENKEN, while a gentleman from the West came forward and applied for a divorce from her. She subsequently married Mr. NEWELL, author of the *Orpheus C. Kerr* papers, and went with him to California. She soon abandoned him, however, for another, with whom she went to Europe. While there, and again in this country, during a professional tour, she was reported to have contracted one or two other marriage arrangements, but the names of the gentlemen with whom she was connected do not occur to us at this time. Miss MENKEN played principally in "Mazeppa," the "French Spy," and pieces of a similar character, which require the principal performer to be very much undressed. She was possessed of a fine figure, and her audacity in displaying it, together with her numerous marriages, gained for her the notoriety which attached to her. Among the last of those who were captivated by her charms were ALEXANDER DUMAS and CHARLES SWINBURNE, the English poet. Miss MENKEN made some pretensions to a literary reputation, but her contributions to the Press were confined mainly in this country to one or two minor weekly papers of no very good repute. As an actress she had little if any merit, yet always drew full houses, and was quite as popular with managers as with the frequenters of the pit and galleries. Her latest, we believe, marriage venture was with a gambler in Paris, with whom she was living at the time of her death. She had visited nearly all European countries except Turkey, and had frequently expressed a determination to play an engagement under the Sultan's auspices, but had not succeeded. She was generous to a fault, and in consequence will be regretted by many.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees on the National Debt.

Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES made his first speech of the campaign at a Democratic meeting in Terre Haute, Ind., on Saturday. On the subject of the payment of the national debt, he said he would have the bonds paid as they fall due, in the lawful money of the country. If he again entered Congress he would support no financial plan which gave the people one kind of money and the bondholder another. He would not vote to give the bond-holder bread and the laboring man a stone. Republicans had charged that the New-York Convention was controlled by the bondholders, but he said, in a very clear and unequivocal resolution that Convention proclaimed one currency for all, and equal taxation of all property, according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities. Never before, in all the history of this or any other country, were the interests of the laboring men and tax-payers so distinctly recognized and defended as by the New-York Convention.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Aug. 11.

GEN. BUCHANAN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The letter of instructions from Secretary SCHOFIELD to Gen. BUCHANAN, made public yesterday, the essential points of which were anticipated in these dispatches, has had a decided pacific effect in Republican circles here, and has occasioned corresponding misgivings among the Democracy. It is intended to be applicable to all of the military commanders in the recently admitted States, and settles at once and for all time the doubt regarding the course of the Administration in recognizing the Governments of these States. In fact, by this act the President has virtually given the control of these States into the hands of Secretary SCHOFIELD, who is a pronounced supporter of the Congressional reconstruction policy and of GRANT and COLFAX. The letter was written by Secretary SCHOFIELD, approved by the President and forwarded through army headquarters without Cabinet consultation on it. The few Congressmen who remain here, with many prominent Radicals, agree that one of the most important results of the promulgation of this letter will be that Congress will not reassemble in September. The Democratic friends of the Administration are very earnest in their denunciations of the letter, and publicly pronounce it a surrender to the Radicals.

THE CASE OF MR. ROLLINS.

Mr. EVARTS' opinion in the Internal Revenue Commissionership matter is completed, and will be sent to Secretary MCCULLOCH to-morrow. He decides that inasmuch as Commissioner ROLLINS' tender to resign was not a resignation, but merely an intimation that he desired to have some one appointed to succeed him, no vacancy has occurred through its acceptance by the President.

The opinion in general terms will decide that the President has power to appoint officers during recess to fill original vacancies, such as the revenue officers of Alaska. It will undoubtedly be made public in a few days.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed GEORGE W. COLBY Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Alabama, *vice* Mr. ANDREWS resigned; this is the first appointment of that kind since adjournment of Congress.

None of the Supervisors provided for in the new Revenue law have yet been appointed. Two storekeepers, one at St. Louis and one for the Sixth District of Indiana, Morgan County, have been appointed.

About ten detectives were employed by Commissioner ROLLINS, before that officer left Washington to attend to important cases which were undergoing inspection when the new law went into effect.

Out of over 350 nominations for Gaugers about forty appointments have already been made.

The Internal Revenue Office has received information of the resignation of MARK B. SOULLS, who was recently appointed Assessor of the Eighth Pennsylvania District.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL HOLT.

Judge-Advocate-General HOLT has received a three weeks' leave of absence, during which the business of his Bureau will be temporarily suspended. The charges against Gen. DYER, which were being prepared by Judge HOLT, will not be completed until he returns, when the Court of Inquiry demanded by that officer will be immediately convened.

DEPARTMENT CLERKS TO BE DISCHARGED.

A circular was issued to-day by Secretary MCCULLOCH to the heads of all bureaus, divisions, &c., of the Treasury Department, requiring them to prepare for him complete lists of the clerical force, their capabilities, &c., preparatory to a general reduction of the force on the 1st of September. It is estimated that at least five hundred clerks will be discharged at that time, and a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department made. The new Commissioner of Pensions has intimated his intention to reorganize the clerical force of his Bureau by discharging the incompetent clerks therein, and giving their places to new men. The result is, that he is overwhelmed with applications for appointments.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

The new building erected for the use of the Bureau of Agriculture will soon be ready for occupation.

NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Paymaster R. H. CLARK has been ordered to the United States steamship *Powhatan*, and to duty, as Fleet Paymaster of the South Pacific Squadron, to relieve Paymaster THOMAS H. LOOKER, who is ordered to return to New-York.

Passed Assistant-Surgeon LUTHER M. LYON, has been ordered to the Naval Academy, to relieve Passed Assistant-Surgeon WILLIAM L. FORT, who is placed on waiting orders.

L. P. Milligan on the Bonds.

L. P. MILLIGAN, of Sons of Liberty notoriety, made a long speech at a Democratic meeting in Upton Township, Ind., ten miles from Logansport, on Saturday. He strongly indorsed SEYMOUR and BLAIR. We quote the following paragraphs from his speech as reported in the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

"I was in favor of the nomination of PENDLETON. The Democratic Party throughout the Northwest had concentrated upon him, and I thought we could go into the contest with greater unanimity and greater enthusiasm than we could with any other man. But the New-York Convention thought differently, and after they had settled the policy of the party, I had no policy of my own. Before that Convention met I was not in favor of paying off the bonds in greenbacks. That Convention adopted it as a compromise to the bondholders and the oppressors of your children. I go now with them. I hold that it is a villainous debt, every dollar of it, from its very inception. Never a dollar of that debt was contracted for your liberty and welfare; yet, under the Constitution, this was the only justification for contracting it. The war was waged in the interest of the monetary and manufacturing interests of the county, and not to restore the Union. I told them so in 1861; I told them so in 1862, in 1863, and again in 1864. Then they stopped me. Gen. THOMAS EWING had said to the public in the presence of his soldiers that the army he commanded had no idea they were fighting for the purpose that is now claimed. If they had, every man of them, instead of fighting to perpetuate such a system, would have gone directly over to the enemy in preference, and it would have been a thousand times better if they had done it.

Respecting the Confederate debt, the speaker said: "What do we say to our brethren over Mason and Dixon's line, the men we acknowledge our equals, with whom we exchange prisoners—whose sovereign power we acknowledge on the field of battle, by the exchange of prisoners. Notwithstanding they had contracted a debt, we refused to negotiate with them without consenting to repudiate their debt. If they had not power to contract the Confederate debt, there is no necessity of the Federal Government asking them to repudiate it, and if it was right in them to repudiate it, where is the wrong in us as to the claims of bondholders?"

Mr. MILLIGAN continued: "We have already paid the bonds. There never was a time when these bonds sold so readily as when gold was 270 and 280. Greenbacks then rolled into the Treasury more rapidly than ever before or since. Paying the interest in gold since 1863, equal to nine per cent., the bondholders have already received within a trifle of all they loaned. Are we to be more honest than WASHINGTON himself, when our fathers paid off the soldiers of the Revolution? Are these bondholders more deserving of our gratitude than the soldiers who braved the dangers of the field and the gaping cracks of the ice of the Delaware?"

United States Troops for Florida.

Gov. REED, of Florida, on the 4th inst. communicated to the Legislature of that State the following letter from Secretary SCHOFIELD:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, July 23, 1868.

The communication from the Governor and Legislature of Florida, referred this day by the President to the Secretary of War for consideration and report, is returned to the President with remark that the troops now in Florida, and those in the neighboring States, and whose services could be availed of in Florida, are thought to be adequate to suppress any insurrection against the Government of said State, or any combination designed to frustrate the execution of the laws of the United States therein. The troops are ready to act if the case presented by the Governor and Legislature of Florida is one in which it would be lawful for the President to employ the military force of the United States.

(Signed) J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Secretary of War.

PEACHES IN DELAWARE.—The Smyrna (Del.) *Times* says: "The only peach orchard in or near this section that promises any yield of fruit, of an amount worth shipping, belong to Mr. THOMAS FENNIMORE, living near the mouth of Appoquinimink creek, in St. George's Hundred. He will have, it is estimated, from 9,000 to 10,000 baskets, for which he will realize at least $30,000. Mr. F. owns a farm of 100 acres, for which he has recently been offered $80,000, including his present crop of fruit. This orchard is said to be remarkably prolific. On Bombay Hook there is expected to be a partial yield of fruit, especially of the Smock variety.

One of the most interesting circumstances attending the great Republican meeting in Bath, Maine, was the fact that Gen. E. D. SEWALL, who has heretofore been a Democrat, presided.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CIMBRIA, VILLE DE PARIS, RUSSIA.

The steamships *Cimbria*, from Hamburg July 29, and Southampton July 31, *Ville de Paris*, from Havre July 30, and Brest Aug. 1, and *Russia*, from Liverpool Aug. 1 and Queenstown Aug. 2, have arrived at this port. The two first-named vessels reached Sandy Hook late Monday night. The *Russia* brings three days' later news than was previously at hand. Capt. SUMMONT, of the *Ville de Paris*, will accept our thanks for Paris papers.

In the House of Commons, July 31, Mr. OTWAY asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether he had received any information as to a projected offensive and defensive alliance between France, Belgium and Holland, or any combination of those Powers, for purposes hostile to Prussia and Germany? Lord STANLEY replied—I yesterday saw the Belgian Minister on the subject of this question, and he has authorized me to state on behalf of his Government, that so far as Belgium is concerned, there is no foundation whatever for the report. I understand from him, that no proposition of the kind described in this question, has been made by France to Belgium, either officially or non-officially. I have received a similar statement, namely, that the report is unfounded—from the Hague.

J. S. MILL has addressed a letter to the London papers reading thus: "As it would appear from the report of Mr. BRIGHT's eloquent speech at Birmingham that there exists some misapprehension concerning my present opinion on the ballot, I should be obliged by your permitting me to state that my opinion is as decidedly unfavorable to the ballot as it ever was; that I should see its adoption with regret in any part of the United Kingdom; that I spoke against it in a meeting of my constituents on the same evening on which Mr. BRIGHT was speaking at Birmingham, and that I voted against its adoption in Ireland at the division on it this session."

It appears from the quarterly return of the Registrar-General that in the three months which ended on June 30, the registers of the United Kingdom showed 274,460 births, 149,232 deaths and 53,367 marriages. The resident population in the middle of the present year was estimated at 30,369,845.

The Bishop of Winchester had been seized with another attack of paralysis, and lay at Eastbourne seriously ill. The venerable prelate, who is 78 years of age, is the Senior Bishop in the House of Lords. He was consecrated to the See of Llandaff as far back as 1826, and in the following year was translated to that of Winchester. His Lordship has, therefore, exercised Episcopal authority over that important diocese during more than forty years.

The extraordinary budget of 1869 had been voted by the French Legislative Body. It includes a gross amount of 99 960,225 francs, thus divided: Justice and Public Worship, 3,500,000fr.; Interior, 14,580,-000fr.; Finance, 5,325,000fr.; War and Algeria, 26,-950,000fr.; Marine, 10,500,000fr.; Public Instruction, 1,820,000fr.; Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, 28,125,486fr.; Minister of State, 7,000 000fr.

The *Salut Public* of Lyons contains the following respecting the wine crop: "The wine crop offers a splendid aspect almost everywhere, and is magnificent in Burgundy, the Maconnais, Beaujolais and Lyons Country. In the vineyards of Beaujolais, the vine stocks literally bend beneath the weight of the grapes, which at present have attained almost their full size, and have begun to redden for the last few days. The owners are in high spirits; and if slight showers and great heat should alternate as hitherto, there are grounds for expecting a very superior yield in quantity and in quality as compared with that of last year; and besides the vintage can be made a month earlier. We cannot deny, however, that the prolonged drought and the extraordinary heat have caused some damage in certain quarters. In sandy and gravelly soils many of the grapes have been roasted by the sun. The vineyards of Monte-Or have particularly suffered in that respect, and rain is ardently longed for. In the South the oidium, comparatively inoffensive in these districts, has caused serious loss."

The rifleman's *fête* at Vienna is represented by the Austrian journals as a decidedly political one—as a national manifestation, the scope of which great efforts are made to increase. It is, in fact, the reverse of the Nationalverein. The *Morgen Post*, an important journal of the Austrian capital, thus expresses its opinion on the subject: "A festival of this kind celebrated here may be considered as a historical fact of great rarity. We Austrians during the last ten years have had few occasions to hold rejoicings. In Italy the national idea triumphed; Turin, Naples, and the other great cities were the theatres of brilliant displays, of which we had to pay the cost. Paris and Berlin had victories to commemorate; Pesth has had the coronation solemnity, and s ill at our expense. But to-day the question is a national *fête*, and we may justly be proud of it. We can boldly raise our heads after the defeats of our Generals and statesmen. Austria, regenerated, confiding in the spirit of liberty, is of more value than a whole collection of captured guns. Let no one attempt to undervalue the importance of this event. Never was a similar circumstance celebrated under conditions so extraordinary. What Power could prevail against a nation whose aspirations toward unity have undergone such trials?"

A circular relative to the use of the Polish language has been addressed by the Russian Government to its subordinates. It says: "It is necessary to explain that the interdiction of the Polish language extends not only to those places and establishments mentioned in the circular of the 22d March, but also to all other public places and establishments, such as hotels, inns, eating-houses and hotel dining-rooms, refreshment counters, public houses, restaurants, confectioners, coffee houses, drinking places, cellars, shops, warehouses, public gardens, promenades, printing, lithographic and photographic establishments, and in all places to which the public have access. All private conversation in the Polish language is also forbidden, with the exception of those conversations which are held indoors and in the family circle."

A St. Petersburg dispatch, dated July 29, says: "The capture of Bokhara has not been confirmed by the last dispatches received by the Russian Government from the Governor-General of the Turkestan. Those official dispatches relate the events which have occurred from the 18th of May up to the 20th of June, after the capture of Samarcand the Russians had sustained several attacks from numerous bodies of enemies, especially at Zera Bulak, twelve versts from Kay Kurgane, where they were finally beaten and routed. The Emir's troops were commanded by HAFIA (a Turk) and OSMAN (a renegade, and formerly a Siberian Cossack.) Meantime the troops of SCHAHIB-SIALZ, of Djura-By, had gone to Samarcand to the number of several thousands. The inhabitants had opened the gates, and joined their troops in besieging the citadel. Gen. KAUFMANN went to the assistance of the besieged by forced marches, and on the 20th of June, after a siege of eight days, the citadel was liberated, and the enemy driven from the town." A dispatch, dated July 30, declares that advices received from Orenburg state that the conditions of peace accepted by the Emir of Bokhara include his payment to Russia of a contribution amounting to half a million roubles. The Russian troops were soon to evacuate the towns of Bokhara, of which they had taken possession.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Queen's Speech Proroguing Parliament.

In the British Parliament, July 31, the Lord Chancellor read the following address from the Queen, proroguing the session:

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I am happy to be enabled to release you from your labors, and to offer you my acknowledgments for the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to your parliamentary duties.

My relations with foreign Powers remain friendly and satisfactory. I have no reason to suppose that Europe will be exposed to the calamity of war, and my policy will continue to be directed to secure the blessings of peace.

I announced to you at the beginning of this session that I had directed an expedition to be sent to Abyssinia to liberate my Envoy, and others of my subjects, detained by the ruler of that country in an unjust captivity.

I feel sure that you will share in my satisfaction at the complete success which has attended that expedition. After a march of 400 miles, through a difficult and unexplored country, my troops took the strong place of Magdala, freed the captives, and vindicated the honor of my Crown; and by their immediate return, without one act of oppression or needless violence, proved that the expedition had been undertaken only in obedience to the claims of humanity, and in fulfilment of the highest duties of my sovereignty.

The cessation of the long-continued efforts to promote rebellion in Ireland has for some time rendered unnecessary the exercise by the executive of exceptional powers. I rejoice to learn that no person is now detained under the provisions of the Act for the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and that no prisoner awaits trial in Ireland for an offence connected with the Fenian conspiracy.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: I have to thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I have had much satisfaction in giving my assent to a series of measures completing the great work of the amendment of the representation of the people in Parliament, which has engaged your attention for two sessions.

I have seen with satisfaction that the time necessarily occupied by this comprehensive subject has not prevented you dealing with other questions of great public interest, and I have gladly given my sanction to bills for the better government of public schools, the regulation of railways, the amendment of the law relating to British sea fisheries, and for the acquisition and maintenance of electric telegraphs by the Postmaster-General; and to several important measures having for their object the improvement of the law, and of the civil and criminal procedures in Scotland.

By the appointment of a Comptroller-in-Chief in the War Office a considerable reform in army administration has been commenced, which, by combining at home and abroad the various departments of military supply under one authority, will conduce to greater economy and efficiency both in peace and war.

It is my intention to dissolve the present Parliament at the earliest day that will enable my people to reap the benefit of the extended system of representation which the wisdom of Parliament has provided for them. I look with entire confidence to their proving themselves worthy of the high privilege with which they have been invested, and I trust that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the expression of their opinion on these great questions of public policy which have occupied the attention of Parliament and remain undecided may tend to maintain unimpaired that civil and religious freedom which has been secured to all my subjects by the institutions and settlement of my realm.

Interesting Speech of the British Premier at the Recent Ministerial Dinner—The Internal Condition and Foreign Relations of the Country.

At the banquet given to Her Majesty's Minister by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London, July 29, Mr. DISRAELI made the following remarks:

SPEECH OF MR. DISRAELI.

He said: My Lord Mayor, I beg to thank you on my own part and that of my colleagues, for the honor you have done them in proposing their healths to this distinguished company. I need not assure you that this is one of those assemblages of our countrymen in which it is most agreeable to us to have our names mentioned with regard and respect in the hall of the chief magistrate of this great city. It is not the first time, my Lord Mayor, that I have acknowledged that honor, though not precisely in the same position that I now occupy. But I have never had the opportunity of acknowledging it at a moment which, on the whole, I may be allowed to say must be so agreeable to the feelings of her Majesty's Government as the present. For they are now on the immediate eve of closing a critical session of Parliament, and appealing at the end of it that we trust our countrymen will deem that we have done our duty, and that at least the position of the countrygenerally is one of which no minister of the Queen need, I think, be ashamed. Speaking in the chief place of the city of London, *I cannot for a moment pretend that our commercial world has recovered from that great collapse which more than two years ago fell upon the credit and the enterprise of this great community.* We know now, more accurately than we did at the moment, the causes of the collapse—not merely an abuse of credit, as was then supposed, but also a squandering, an exhaustion of our resources. It was clear, therefore, that time was necessary before we could recover from that great visitation. Time brings prudence, economy and industry; and prudence, economy and industry will in time offer those remedial influences to all misfortunes of the kind of which they are susceptible. But that progress will be greatly accelerated if divine influences mingle with human effort; and if, as in the present instance, we have the prospect of a prolific harvest—a prolific harvest not merely in our own country, but, so far as we can judge, generally and even universally throughout the world, which is now recognized as the surest source of the wealth of nations, I trust, my Lord Mayor, that although we have made a somewhat silent, yet, I hope, a sure progress during the last year, the prospect that we have now before us will be such as will increase the wealth of the nation, will stimulate its enterprise, and increase the consuming power of the community. I feel, indeed, confident that we are approaching the end of that great depression of which we have been so long conscious, the influence of which has been felt in some degree on our revenue, and I more than trust that the time is rapidly arriving when we shall again enter into that sphere of progress and enterprise which, I believe, are the normal characteristics of British industry. In other respects, my Lord Mayor, I do not think that this country has any cause of complaint. If we look to our foreign relations, we see no cause for anxiety. Indeed, there is little to be said upon that subject; and the external relations o *England are never in a sounder or more salutary state than when there is very little to be said upon them.* At the present moment we have no controversy of any kind with any European Power; and with regard to those subjects of misunderstanding which have been so much exaggerated and so much dwelt upon by our Transatlantic brethren; every week, I may say *every day, brings us to a better understanding upon all those questions; and I am sure their solution, which I believe is near at hand, in every respect is only what may be expected from the mutual good sense and good feeling of two great and kindred nations.* Well, my Lord Mayor, if we look at the state of Ireland, I think it is one that ought to afford us the utmost congratulation. The state of Ireland is one of complete tranquinity; indeed, no inconsiderable period has now elapsed since Her Majesty's Government have felt any necessity for availing themselves of those provisions in the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension Act to which we at a moment of extreme difficulty felt ourselves like our predecessors obliged to trust. That fact proves that the state of the country, instead of being a source of disquietude, is now, after all that has occurred, one of congratulation. Well, I think, therefore, I may say, at least, that, looking to our domestic position and our Foreign relations—to the condition of Ireland particularly with respect to our domestic condition—looking to the prospect we have of a prolific harvest, and considering that the increase of the wealth, not only of England, but of the world generally will give a stimulus to our commerce and industry, the position of this country is one which ought not to cause us disquietude or discontent. With regard to the course of public affairs in Parliament I would say one word. It is the custom to remark very generally that a session has been wasted and that nothing has been done. I believe that idea is caught too precipitately from opinions somewhat hazardously expressed in the heat of the atmosphere of our Senate. But we must remember that the disputes of parties in Parliament are very much like some of those traditionary misunderstandings between man and wife. They treat each other often with a freedom of recrimination which probably has no great foundation. But however liberal may be their epithets under these circumstances, both parties very much question the right of anybody interfering between them and adopting their opinions. I am bound to say on the part of the Parliament which is about to close its session —and, I may say, of a considerable portion of it, even its existence—that I entirely deny that the session has been a barren session, and that when we appear before our constituents and the country we shall not have to confess that nothing has been done.

do not think it was the fault of Her Majesty's Government that some great objects were not attained, and some considerable measures were not passed. I will not stop now to inquire to what causes their failure may be attributed, but I will content myself with expressing my regret that those measures which were introduced were not successfully passed by the Government. Yet, notwithstanding their momentary failure, I maintain that a Parliament which has completed the great scheme for the amendment of the representation of the people, and passed the considerable measures to which I have referred, is one that has not accomplished a barren Session. But all these things sink into comparative insignificance when we remember that event to which your Lordship has referred, which is impending over us, and that is the first exercise by the great body of the people of this country of that elective franchise which the measure of last year, completed by the legislation of the present, is now invested them with. It is impossible not to be sensible of the great occasion wh ch is now at hand. I think he would not be a wise man who for a moment would attempt to speak of that occasion in other terms than those which would do justice to its magnitude. But, my Lord Mayor, we have been told in the course of the struggle of the last two years that the confidence we reposed in this respect in the great body of the people was misplaced, and that the moment they possessed the power of the suffrage we should find them giving rein to the wildest ideas, and evidencing that they meant to exercise that power in a manner most dangerous to the institutions of this country. I confess, my Lord Mayor, I see no evidence before me in this country which would justify this suspicion. On the contrary, I believe *the great body of the people are prepared to exercise the power with which they have been invested in a spirit of prudence and patriotism.* I think it is most remarkable—I have alluded before to the circumstance, and I confess it impresses me more every day with its gravity—that the great body of the people invested with this privilege should be called upon to exercise it for the first time under circumstances so peculiar as now obtain in this country; that the great body of the people should be called upon to exercise that right upon the most important question that could be brought before their judgment, and that on the first occasion on which they are to exercise this power they have virtually to decide upon the Constitution of their country. This, I confess, is a state of affairs which the boldest man must admit to be critical. But when I remember what the Constitution of England is—that the Constitution of England proposes to itself two great objects, to maintain at the same time political liberty and religious freedom, I have no doubt that the English people, who will thoroughly understand the issue at stake and what is involved in it, will behave in the manner that becomes the descendants of a great people and will prove they are worthy of the privileges which the present generation has generously and wisely bestowed upon them. Therefore, my Lord Mayor, instead of feeling any apprehension of the issue which the people of this country are called upon to decide, I must express my opinion, knowing how high and deep the interests affected are, that the decision is safer in their hands than it would have been in a more contracted circle, probably of a more refined and educated character. Over-refinement and over-education lead very often to a perversity of opinion and an affectation of philosophy that do not deal with those vigorous and robust principles upon which the nation is now called upon to decide with the success and completeness which attend an appeal to a larger and more national constituency. I have, therefore, my Lord Mayor, no fear that there is anything in the present state of affairs to occasion apprehension, and for my own part, I trust with confidence the English Constitution to the English people.

Dreadful Panic at a Manchester Music Hall—Twenty-Six Persons Killed and Fourteen Wounded.

From the Manchester Examiner and Times, Aug. 1.

Yesterday evening, a deplorable accident occurred at a place of amusement known as "B. Lang's Victoria Music Hall," Victoria Bridge. The room in which the entertainments take place occupies the three upper floors of a four-story building, the outer portion of which is a range of shops. A large number of persons were admitted yesterday evening at 2d. each, the ordinary price, to witness the benefit performance of Mr. and Mrs. CLIFFORD, vocalists. The performance commenced at 6:30. All went well till about 10 o'clock. Shortly after that hour, some of the youths who were in the back part of the audience in the pit, in their eagerness to obtain a better view of what was going on upon the stage, lifted themselves by the gas-pendants, three of which were soon broken off. No evil consequences could have followed had not somebody in the pit raised an alarm of "fire." There was immediately a rush to the staircase from the upper galleries. The staircase is six feet wide and winds up between walls from the ground floor to the top gallery, with a landing stage on each floor. The crush of people attempting to leave was terrific, and appears to have been the sole cause of the loss of life. Mr. CLIFFORD rose up on the stage and did all he could to allay the panic by telling the people there was nothing to fear if they would keep their places. All remonstrances were vain. Men and women precipitated themselves recklessly one over another down the first flight. The degree of pressure at the onset may be judged from the fact that out of an audience of nearly 1,000 in two galleries, scarcely a score forebore to rush to the common staircase. The other half of the audience, who were in the pit, would find comparatively safe egress from a separate staircase. At the time this account was written it was not ascertained how many were injured from the crush on the stairs, or how many by the attempts to save themselves through jumping from the windows. From 10:15 to 11 o'clock twenty-six dead bodies were received at the Infirmary. A large number of severely injured cases were also taken to the Infirmary, of which thirteen or fourteen were considered so serious that they were sent for treatment to the surgical wards. Of these several are set down as dangerous cases. Eight persons, after receiving treatment for bruises and contused wounds, were sent out. Shortly after the accident occurred, and as soon as information of its serious nature had had time to spread, a large and deeply excited crowd gathered outside of the Infirmary gates, many of whom were women, who, believing that their friends might be among the killed, made clamorous and weeping entreaties to be admitted to the dead-house, but up to midnight it was impossible to admit anyone within the walls, and none of the bodies had been identified.

ADELINA PATTI.

Graphic Account of the Marriage of the Prima Donna with the Marquis de Caux.

From the Morning Post, July 30.

Many have been the marriages of royal and illustrious personages in this country of late years: Princes and Princesses, on entering the nuptial state, have always attracted considerable attention at the bridal ceremony, and great has been the disappointment to those who have fairly weighed the chances of being present, have at last discovered that there was no hope of their gaining admittance to the church, or obtaining even a passing glimpse of the object of their solicitude. But what result could be expected when it was announced, not that a royal son or a royal daughter, but that one of the "Queens of song" was about to enter the matrimonial state? The freedom of *entrée* into the Church was immediately calculated upon, and it no sooner became known, that the proclamation of the banns in Paris, where and when the distinguished popular favorite was to play, in real life, a part she had so often assumed on the lyric scene, than hundreds of expectant people arranged their plans for gratifying their curiosity on the interesting occasion. Accordingly, at a very early hour yesterday morning the Roman Catholic Church in the Clapham Parkroad (where it was understood the wedding was to take place,) was literally thronged with eager spectators, the great majority of whom were ladies, who were quite content to endure an ample share of inconvenience rather than lose the opportunity of witnessing a scene the leading character in which had so often before excited their admiration and enthusiasm; and it may well be imagined that when the bridegroom with all convoked for the bridal party to enter the sacred building, the approaches to it were almost impassable, and it was with considerable difficulty the police contrived to make way for the carriages containing the favored few who had come by invitation. Hence the anxiety of the eager gazers in the church was rapidly giving place to impatience, and the cry of "There she is!" was often repeated when the only ground for it was that the wish (as usual at public ceremonies, when the advent of a great personage is expected) was father to the thought. At length, however, the centre aisle was comparatively clear, and the wedding party entered, Mlle. PATTI (who was accompanied by her father, Signor SALVATORI PATTI,) being immediately recognized, and her future husband, the Marquis DE CAUX. Mlle. PATTI at once placed herself before the altar and knelt upon the *prie dieu*, her betrothed doing the same; and at this moment the language of admiration, as regarded the lady, was so exhaustive that every appropriate epithet which could properly be used in reference to one in her position was audibly applied to her.

Among the invited guests were Mme. La Duchesse DE VALMY, step-mother of the bridegroom, the French Ambassador (the Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE), the Duke of Manchester, M. MORE, Secretary to the French Embassy, Mr. WOODFORD, Mr. SPALDING, Mr. STRAKOSCH (brother-in-law of the bride,) Mr. F. GYE (lessee of the Royal Italian Opera,) Mme. GRISI and Signor MARIO and their daughters, Mr. COSTA, Mr. CARR, Signor ZANI, Mr. FREDERICK GREENWOOD, Signor and Mme. TAGLIAFICO, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS (acting manager of the Royal Italian Opera,) together with a large number of ladies and gentlemen who are among the most liberal subscribers to the Royal Italian Opera.

The marriage ceremony, according to the Roman Catholic custom, occupied a very short time, and being performed in Latin and in a suppressed tone, it is not to be supposed that the multitude of spectators were as much enlightened by what they heard as pleased with what they saw. Unlike the course adopted in the Protestant Church, both bride and bridegroom were provided with a ring, and each placed one on the finger of the other; and there was another part of the ceremony in which the Roman Catholic formula was found to be different from that of the Protestant, viz., that when the bridegroom endowed the bride with all his worldly goods, the former handed to the latter pieces of gold and silver, which at the same time received the blessing of the officiating priest. After the "imposition" of the rings the now wedded pair retired to the vestry, accompanied by the ministers, and four witnesses, in order that their names might be entered both in the civil and ecclesiastical registers. The witnesses (all of whom had signed the marriage contract at the French Embassy on Monday last) were the Duke of Manchester and Mr. COSTA, on behalf of the bride, and the French Ambassador and M. MURAT on the part of the bridegroom. The entry of the names being completed, the party again appeared before the altar, when the ordinary low mass of the Roman Catholic Church was performed, including the nuptial benediction; and those who expected a musical accompaniment were obliged to remain content with the almost inaudible tones of the celebrant, the Very Rev. Father PLUNKETT. It was observed that during this mass the bride followed the minister with her prayer-book before her, whereas the bridegroom listened attentively to the service without any such aid.

It was a significant fact that, while the great majority of the spectators were fixing their eyes in idle curiosity upon the two objects of their interest, there were many young ladies outside the marriage circle who, with the help of their prayer-books, paid devout attention to the sacred words, and were by no means occupied by any other consideration. At the conclusion of the mass the bride and bridegroom withdrew from the altar and shook hands with many of their friends who stood in the aisle for the purpose of congratulating them, the Marquis DE CAUX kissing Mme. GRISI and her daughters, and bestowing a gracious smile upon other ladies who attracted her eye at this interesting moment. As the party passed out of the church the joy-bells were rung, and the general desire to see the bride on her departure soon caused the sacred building to be cleared. The Marquis is somewhat above the middle height, and has dark brown hair and moustache. His age, as entered in the register, is 42, and that of his accomplished bride 25. As to the costume of the bride, the lady has made it an easy task to describe it, for her evident care was to avoid any attempt at unnecessary display, but to appear simply attired as possible. With this view, therefore, she wore a robe of white satin, seen through a covering of white tulle, and her head was adorned by a wreath of orange blossoms, from which fell a vail of rich Brussels lace, descending almost to her feet. She looked extremely well and in most cheerful spirits, and there was sufficient self-confidence in her deportment, and withal a charming simplicity of manner, to show that the step she had taken was one which her own heart had dictated. Her bridesmaids were attired in white muslin trimmed with blue satin; their headdresses consisting of elegantly-shaped bonnets to correspond, ornamented with the same colored ribbon and surmounted with a luxuriant display of forget-me-nots. These young ladies were four in number, and their names were Mlle. Louisa Lauw, Miss Maria Harris, (daughter of Mr. A. Harris,) Mlle. Rita de Candia, (daughter of Signor MARIO,) and Mlle. Zanzi. There were several other ladies who seemed to aspire to the honor, but as they were not actually within the "charmed circle," they need not be more particularly described. Conspicuous among these more distinguished portion of the company was Mme. GRISI, whose appearance was regarded with much interest, and, dressed as she was in the perfection of taste, it must be confessed that it was difficult to believe that some time has now elapsed since she nightly earned that applause which is now accorded to one whose happiness she was present to celebrate. The cordial greeting which Mme. GRISI gave, both before the marriage and afterward, to the much-esteemed *prima donna*, who is among her worthiest successors, was a noticeable feature in the ceremonial.

The Very Rev. F. PLUNKETT was the celebrant, assisted by the Revs. F. F. BURKE and CLEARY.

After the service the nuptial party returned to Pierrepoint House, Clapham, the residence of Signor PATTI, where a tent was erected in the grounds, and a *déjeûner* prepared therein for sixty guests. The tent was elegantly decorated, under the direction of Mr. HARRIS, and the tables were ornamented with the flags of Italy, France, Spain, America, and England (the countries in which Mlle. PATTI had gained her choicest laurels.) The health and happiness of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Mr. GRUNEISEN; and the wedding party was brought to a termination under the brightest auspices.

It will be gratifying to those lovers of Italian song who feel that the Mlle. PATTI of yesterday morning is about to retire from the profession she so brilliantly adorned, to learn that she will commence an engagement at Homburg on the 16th August, and that she will perform during the next two seasons at the Royal Italian Opera.

PERSONAL.—The following is a list of Americans registered at J. W. TUCKER & Co.'s, Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending July 30, 1868. New-York—Mr. Ebenezer Collamore, Mr. Eugene T. Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Morrison, Mr. Samuel Blackwell, Mr. and Mrs. P. Dow, Mr. William Willet Rose, Mr. C. M. Chardavoyne, Mrs. Dr. Gurdon Buck, Miss S. M. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hudbut, Mr. E. W. Andrews, Mrs. Thomas W. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac C. Ogden, Miss Meigs, Mr. Isaac C. Ogden, Jr., W. C. H. Dana. Boston—Mr. John Collamore and family, Mr. S. W. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. P. Adams Ames, Mr. W. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Hunt, Mr. A. D. Bigelow. Baltimore—John R. Johnston. San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Mr. J. H. Ringot. Philadelphia—Mr. F. B. Starr. New-Orleans—W. Roquet du Billet. St. Louis—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. William S. Spencer.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Destructive Flood at Buenos Ayres—Anticipated Trouble Between the United States and Brazil—The War—The Amazons Again—Paraguayan Prospects—The Financial Situation—The Elections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Sunday, June 28, 1868.

This city has again been the scene of one of those destructive floods, each of which costs the inhabitants many lives and many thousands of dollars. A violent east wind drove the waves of the Atlantic up the River Plate, and the shore for miles was strewed with signs of destruction. In the lower portion of the city, and about a league beyond it, the railroad was torn up so that for days no trains could run. Many storehouses were in imminent danger of being undermined. The American brig *Nameaury* was driven ashore about two leagues above the city. The *Parana*, Capt. LANGSTON, was wrecked at Cape San Antonio. No lives were lost, but the vessel and cargo were wholly destroyed.

THE CASE OF MR. WASHBURN.

Capt. BRAINE replaces Capt. CROSBIE in command of the *Shamokin*, an American war-steamer at this station. When Admiral GODON, formerly at this station, was requested to send a vessel to take the American Minister up to Asuncion, he is said to have replied that there were then no Americans in Paraguay needing the protection of their Government, but that if he sent Mr. WASHBURN up, there would soon be a distressed American there anxious to come down. We don't know down here whether Mr. WASHBURN is a "distressed American" or not, but he is anxious to "come down." The *Wasp*, United States gunboat, was sent up the river to bring him down, but not being allowed to pass Humaita, stopped at Curupaity. Mr. WASHBURN would by no means meet her there, and she has returned to Montevideo. It had been hoped here that the United States would, by an armed intervention, save these countries from absolute exhaustion by the Paraguayan war. Now the newspapers predict trouble between the United States and Brazil, in consequence of the refusal of Marshal CAXIAS to let the *Wasp* go up the river.

THE WAR.

As in some deadly diseases, the days go by without showing any marked change in the condition of the victim, yet each one does its sure work of exhaustion, so has this war without seeming to advance, sapped the strength of the four nations engaged in it.

There is really no official report that LOPEZ has armed and drilled several regiments of women. Soldiers who meet women on the field of battle could not be expected to write many dispatches about it, whether they were defeated or successful; private letters, however, state that well-disciplined female troops are stationed not far from the Tebicuari. There is no doubt that resources are diminishing in Paraguay. LOPEZ has ordered people and provisions away from the river banks to the interior.

A RECENT BATTLE.

There has been a battle of which no official report has yet been made public. Private letters state that Marshal CAXIAS, out of the flower of his whole army, organized a body of 6 000 cavalry, mounted and equipped in the very best possible manner, and also a body of well-armed infantry. These he sent to reconnoitre the banks of the Tebicuari. After passing through a pathless and silent forest they emerged near the Jacarè. This is a small stream very deep and rapid, and named after the alligators, which make it dangerous. It is about two leagues this side of the Tebicuari. Here, as soon as the cavalry had crossed, they were met by the Paraguayans. Nothing daunted, the Allies fought bravely until they saw large reinforcements come up to the enemy. Then they retreated across the Jacaré and returned to camp. The best testimony to the severity of this conflict is that given by the bodies of men and horses which floated down the river as far as Curupaity.

PARAGUAYAN PROSPECTS.

The people of Paraguay eagerly support LOPEZ, and seem to intend to dispute every jungle and marsh in their harassed country. But the prospect is a gloomy one for them. The Allies have 40,000 men. LOPEZ 12,000. Humaita is besieged so closely that the garrison has to obtain much of its support by fishing. A messenger has been taken while he was carrying dispatches from Humaita. A letter among them from the commandant says that for want of provisions Humaita must soon be evacuated, and that the garrison can easily out its way out through the Allies.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

In November last, the Government of Uruguay issued a decree that the banks should suspend specie payment for six months. That time expired on the 1st of June, and since then the run on the banks has been unprecedented. It is said that several persons were crushed to death while waiting in the Italian Bank. Some of the banks prolonged the distress by paying out the specie as though they had to coin each piece on demand. Others refused to open their doors at all, though amply able to meet all claims. Some paid as fast as they could and so escaped the run. Of course, all confidence is gone, and all business suspended. The Buenos Ayres *Standard* heads an article on the state of things in Montevideo, "5,000 workmen idle."

Among the many schemes to relieve the financial crisis at Montevideo is one which corresponds well with the *mañana* (to-morrow) habit of the country. It suggests the issue of a decree that all paper money shall pass at par. Señor BUSTAMENTE, Minister of Finance, has reluctantly resigned, and President BATTLE has appointed three Commissioners to confer with the Baron MANA as to the policy of reopening his bank. The Baron MANA is the money king of Brazil, and an influential banker in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. When the crisis came he refused to open his bank, and sent his books to the Judge. He then published a statement showing the mistakes of the Government, and declaring that though he was not obliged to suspend, he would in time redeem every dollar of his bills.

THE ELECTION.

The electoral returns this morning show that SARMIENTO has such a majority as to make it certain that he will be President. ALVINA has a still greater number of votes for the Vice-Presidency.

The friends of progress cannot be dissatisfied with this result. Señor SARMIENTO is probably as well know in the United States as here for being in advance of his countrymen in political and educational ideas. This Government professedly takes the United States as a model for all enlightened Republics. The same desire for universal education, for religious toleration, for free inquiry and for political liberty, so characteristic of the people of the States, prevails here. The difference in circumstances and race makes the present transitory period, however, somewhat confused, but Providence will no doubt bring a great and happy nation safely forth from it. Señor SARMIENTO's long residence in the United States will be of great benefit to him in his new position.

To-day exchange on England is 49¾d. to 49⅞d. to the gold dollar. A. A. M.

Mr. Cornell's Letter of Acceptance.

ITHACA, July 18, 1868.

Gen. John Cochrane, President Republican State Convention:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 14th inst., informing me of my nomination, by the Republican State Convention held at Syracuse on the 8th inst., as the candidate of the great and patriotic party which it represents, for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York.

I feel highly honored in having been selected for a position of such responsibility, by a Convention so distinguished for the intelligence and ability of its members; and in accepting the nomination, I embrace the opportunity of saying, that if the choice of the Convention shall be ratified by the people, I shall endeavor, to the extent of my ability, to discharge the duties of the office for the best interests of the State, and in a manner which shall not be discreditable to the party which has honored me with this distinguished mark of its confidence.

The contest upon which we are just entering necessarily takes its shape from the national issues which are now pending. On account of the absorbing interests of the people in the Presidential election, matters of State policy will receive comparatively little attention. This is unfortunate, from the fact that, during the past few years, in which we have all been so much engrossed in national affairs, there has grown up in our State a system of fraud and corruption which is truly frightful.

Not only has the State been robbed, but her magnificent public works have been greatly injured; indeed, their usefulness almost destroyed, and it is impossible to estimate the damage which has been inflicted upon the interior commercial interests of the State by our ruinous and inefficient canal policy.

The most vigorous measures are required to reform this disgraceful state of affairs, and although I fully appreciate the great importance of the political questions involved in the coming election, I greatly regret that the undivided attention of the people cannot be devoted to the improvement of these domestic affairs.

So far as our national affairs are concerned, the signs of the times are auspicious. As we are gathering our forces, we are encouraged by the splendid triumph of Republican statesmanship, in the complete and successful reconstruction and restoration of the rebel States upon a just and therefore enduring basis. The party which, by the valor of its arms and its wisdom in council, has saved the Government from destruction, and which, in spite of a recreant Executive, has done so much toward the pacification of the country, must, under the leadership of the great Captain who has never been beaten, and the kindness of a Providence which has always sustained it, be successful.

I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

A. B. CORNELL.

Gen. Thomas' Views of the Situation in Tennessee.

From the Nashville Press and Times, Aug. 8.

The high esteem which the Union men of Tennessee have for Maj.-Gen. THOMAS, will render the following extract from a private letter written by him to a distinguished member of the lower branch of the Legislature, very interesting.

AUGUST 3, 1868.

On my return to Louisville from an inspection trip to West Tennessee, I had the honor to receive your favor of the 18th ult.

I agree with you that the state of affairs in Tennessee, so far as I can judge by reading the papers, is far from peaceful. I believe, however, if the newspaper report of an interview between some of the late Confederate officers and a committee of the Tennessee Legislature, be true, then there is some hope of a peaceable and amicable adjustment of the difficulties now threatening the peace and welfare of the State.

I read with much interest the speeches, or rather assurances, given by both parties, and am glad to find that they were mutually conciliatory and friendly. I therefore sincerely hope that they may be able to arrange a peaceful plan of settlement, and that Tennessee may be in a prosperous condition at an early day.

It will require the utmost care to reconcile the conflicting interests, but I sincerely hope the Legislature will be equal to the task imposed upon it.

The Re-Arrest of Frank Reno and Confederate at Windsor.

From the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune, Aug. 10.

On Saturday evening, FRANK RENO, who was recently arrested by Constable SAM. PORT, of Windsor, and detective SULLIVAN, of Detroit, and subsequently discharged by Police Justice CARSON, of the former place, because no testimony was produced upon which to hold him, is again in custody. CHARLES ANDERSON, a confederate of RENO, was arrested at the same time, and both men are now in prison to await any charges that may be preferred against them. These prisoners are charged with robbery and attempted murder. On May 22 last, THOMAS HAWKINS, a messenger in the employ of Adams' Express Company, was thrown from his car near Marshfield, Scott County, Ind., on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indiana Railroad, and very severely hurt, so much so that his injuries will in all probability cripple him for life. At the same time the safe in the car was broken open and robbed of $97,000. We understand that the most positive testimony can be produced to show that FRANK RENO and CHARLES ANDERSON were connected with the robbery and attempted murder; if so, their extradition is a matter of time only. RENO and ANDERSON have been living in Windsor several months, and both have been regarded as suspicious characters. Of the two, ANDERSON is the sharpest, and, we are informed, is regarded by the detectives as one of the shrewdest and most proficient burglars and robbers of the age. Since his arrival in Windsor he has frequently been in Detroit, and might have been arrested at any time; but of course it would be useless to do that until the case could be properly "worked up," and sufficient testimony obtained to insure his conviction.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Thirteenth District Grant and Colfax Club.

Last evening the Thirteenth District GRANT and COLFAX Club placed in front of their headquarters, No. 206 Eighth-av., a magnificent transparency, displaying portraits of GRANT and COLFAX, and the names of the principal candidates, National and State, of the Republican Party. At 8 o'clock a meeting was held, the President of the Club, Capt. JOHN MEEK, in the Chair. Several new members were enrolled, after which speeches were made by Rev. Mr. BELKAP, Messrs. A. MCLORD, DENVILLE, and COMSTOCK. The Club have arranged for a grand mass meeting to take place Tuesday evening next. Gens. SICKLES and COCHRANE will be among the speakers.

Ninth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of this Club was held at the Marshall House, No. 8 Abingdon-square, for the purpose of completing the organization and adopting a u

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 48 COURTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1868.

The Directors have this day approved the form and authorized the issue of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the uniform amount of $500 each, and limited to $750,000 in all. $600,000 of these are by their order now offered for subscription. Stockholders are entitled to take them *pro rata* at specially favorable rates; but any not promptly taken will be allotted to others on same terms, who first in order of date subscribe for them. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st., and LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broadway, will receive subscriptions and furnish full information, or the Secretary at the Company's office.

These securities are a first lien upon the franchise, railway, and its equipments, including metal sufficient in weight to construct forty miles of ordinary locomotive railway, and the prompt allotment of the above amount will secure the immediate completion of the railway from the Battery to Hudson River Railroad depot at 30th-st., and its probable opening for business during the present year.

GEO. S. COE, Esq., President American National Exchange Bank, and JAMES H. BENEDICT, Esq., of Lockwood & Co., Bankers, are the Trustees for the bondholders. The officers of the Company are:

DIRECTORS.

W. S. GURNEE, President, SAML. D. BABCOCK, S. M. PETTENGILL, WM. E. DODGE, C. T. HARVEY, A. S. BARNES, ROBT. P. GETTY.

WM. H. APPLETON, Treasurer.

H. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

DREXEL WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall St., ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,

issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company Payable May 1, 1898,

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.

R. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD first Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, 21 Bonds, numbered as follows: 486, 143, 188, 227, 336, 189, 100, 248, 381, 225, 296, 400, 25, 466, 588, 440, 450, 382, 538, 43, and 155, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

THE STERLING DRAFT BUSINESS of A. BELL'S SON, will be continued at the office No. 25 Park row, by RIDER & CORTIS, of No. 73 Broadway, successors to Sam'l. Thompson's Nephew, (formerly at No. 275 Pearl-st.) Drafts on the Royal Bank of Ireland payable in any part of Ireland. C. Grimshaw & Co., Liverpool, for remittances to England & Wales; and to Scotland, on the National Bank of Scotland.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

For sale, 100,000 seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the South Side Railroad, Long Island.

These bonds are only for fifty per cent. of the cost of the road, which is now running from South 7th-st., Williamsburg, to Islip, and doing a large business.

KETCHAM & CLARK, Bankers, No. 68 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1868.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL Company will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer, 174 Shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, being the aggregated fractional shares which accrued on the apportionment of new stock, June 1, 1868.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1868.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company are now open at its office, No. 13 William-st., and will remain open until the 15th inst, at 3 o'clock P. M.

E. COOK, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	115⅛	115⅜	5-20 Coupon, '65,		
Coupon, 1881...	115⅛	115⅜	Jan. & July...	109	109¼
5-20 Reg., 1862...	109⅝	109⅞	5-20 C., '67...	109	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '62.	114⅝	114⅞	5-20 C., '68...	109	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110⅝	111	10-40 Registered.	105⅜	....
5-20 Coupon, '65.	112⅜	112⅝	10-40 Coupon...	109⅜	109⅝
			Gold...	146⅜	146⅝

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank;*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS.

For letters of credit apply to Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.

Banks, Bankers and other holders OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863, can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.

Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.

FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN

Railroad Company's seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, February and August coupons. The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage. The proceeds of these bonds are adding to the security every day. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10 of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economize its expenses.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.
E. W. FOX, Pres't St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres't North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres't Nat. Bank of the State of Mo.
WM. L. EWING, Pres't of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres't Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief Eng. St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, Pres't Pacific Railroad of Mo.
WM. TASSIG, Pres't Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres't T. N. Bank, St. Louis.
ADOLPHUS MEIR, Vice-Pres't U. Pacific Railway.
ROBERT BARTH, Pres't German Savings Institut'n.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:

E. D. MORGAN & CO., S. GANDY, J. H. SWIFT, W. T. BLODGETT, ISAAC N. PHELPS, A. R. ENO, W. V. BRADY, GEO. D. PHELPS.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency. A limited number of Bonds will be sold at the low price of 85, giving the accrued interest to the buyer. Parties living out of the city, not having correspondents here, can send their funds to the Cashier of the Bank of the State of New-York, and bonds will be returned by express free of charges.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-Pres't, No. 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 141 Broadway, July 30, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL....................$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868....................70,862 24

At a recent election, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

FRED'K SCHUCHARDT, H. BLYDENBURGH, ADRIAN ISELIN, JOSIAH H. BURTON, EDW'D BURCKHARDT, JAQUES GUEDIN, JAS. W. BEEKMAN, SAM'L M. BECKLEY, N. W. STUYVESANT, ALEX. M. AGNEW, WM. BLOODGOOD, RICH. L. SCHIEFFELIN, WM. F. CARY, JR., WM. H. GEBHARD, GEO. A. ROBBINS, ROB'T STUYVESANT, DAVID JONES, JOHN D. BREZ, J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, OLIVER K. KING, EDWARD COOPER, FRALEY C. NIEBUHR, W. D. WADDINGTON, JOHN R. SMITH, WM. SCHALL, BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, MARTIN ZBOROWSKI, RICHARD M. HARISON, FRANKLIN H. DELANO.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, W. D. WADDINGTON, for President, and N. W. STUYVESANT, for Vice-President, were unanimously reelected.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) through the undersigned, offer for sale a limited amount of their 6 ₩ cent. gold bonds at 97½ ₩ cent. and accrued interest.

The road extends from St. Louis, 283 miles, to Kansas City, there connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad (E. D.) and other roads, and was completed in 1865, at an expenditure of over $13,000,000.

The earnings for the year ending February, 1867, were....................$2,675,874 00
Operating expenses....................1,956,644 00
Net earnings were....................$719,230 00
For the year ending February, 1868, the earnings were....................$3,003,081 31
Operating expenses were....................2,030,026 33
Net earnings....................$973,054 92

While for the first quarter of 1868 the net earnings exceed those of same quarter in 1867 by $123,679 69.

The Railroad Company, in order to pay off the State of Missouri for advances in aid of constructing the road, as well as all other liens, has issued $7,000,000 of First Mortgage 6 ₩ cent. bonds, secured by deed of trust to Messrs. JAMES PUNNETT, President of Bank of America, New-York; U. A. MURDOCK, President of Continental National Bank, New-York, and LUTHER C. CLARK, of CLARK, DODGE & CO.

The bonds run twenty years from Aug. 1, 1868, interest February and August, in New-York. Principal and interest payable in gold coin.

In offering these bonds to the public we remark that the road passes through the central, most populous, fertile and growing part of the State of Missouri, forms part of an important line, and is a completed and successful enterprise; already earning nearly double the amount required to meet the interest on its entire indebtedness, thus entitling the bonds to the rank of a first-class security. Government and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

LA SOCIETE DU CABLE TRANSATLANTIQE FRANCAISE. (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL....................£1,200,000. in 60,000 Shares of £20 each.
Chairman for London.......ROBT. LOWE, Esq., M. P.
Chairman for Paris.......Admiral LA CAPALLE.

The Société du Cable Transatlantic Francaise, organized for the purpose of laying and operating a Submarine Cable from London to Brest, and thence to New-York direct, have contracted for a cable for this route with the Telegraph Construction Company, to be laid by the steamship *Great Eastern* during the Summer of 1869.

Books of subscription to the stock of the Company will be opened at the banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, of WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, 1868.

TERMS.

Deposit on subscription....................£1 per share.
Deposit on allotment....................4 per share.
Installments payable 15th October, 1868....3 per share.
Installments payable 15th December, 1868...3 per share.
Installments payable 15th February, 1869.....3 per share.
Installments payable 15th April, 1869.......3 per share.
Installments payable 15th May, 1869.......3 per share.

Should the subscriptions exceed the amount of the Company's capital, the shares will be distributed *pro rata* among the subscribers.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company:

The undersigned will receive proposals to the 21st inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $3,000 of said bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES C. BELL, FREDERICK A. COE, CHAS. A. RAPALLO, Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1868.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT. OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THOS. A. PHELAN HAS AN INTEREST in our house from this date, and we will continue the IMPORTING and JOBBING TEA BUSINESS as heretofore, under the name and style of E. W. TIERS & CO., No. 85 Front-st.

EDWARD W. TIERS, JOHN M. WHITE, THOMAS HEWITT, THOMAS A. PHELAN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

THE FIRM OF G. WARREN GEER & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

G. WARREN GEER, GURDON S. M. GEER.

The undersigned will continue the business at No. 362 Broadway, as heretofore. G. WARREN GEER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1868.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between PETER M. VIDAL and DAVID WRIGHT, under the firm name of VIDAL & WRIGHT, do this day dissolve by mutual consent, and all debts to be paid to D. WRIGHT, and the proceeds thereof to be paid pro rata to the creditors.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.

This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 30, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL....................$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868....................70,862 24

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable free of Government tax, on and after the first day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 15, 1868.

THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALBANY.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August inst.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK-ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 3, 1868.

THE DIVIDEND OF $10 PER SHARE on the one hundred and forty thousand shares of capital stock of this Company, payable on or after the 1st of September next, as per resolution of the Executive Committee, adopted on the 8th of July, will be paid in cash to shareholders who shall be recorded as such on the books of the Company, at the closing of the transfer books on the 15th of August. Stockholders will be paid in checks on New-York.

W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAM'L M. CRAFT, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, July 8, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1868.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Stewart L. Woodford.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Robert C. Dorn.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry A. Barnum.

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Patrick Henry Jones.

A Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of George G. Barnard.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-three Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A City Judge, in place of Abraham D. Russell.

Two Supervisors, in the places of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Respectfully yours, H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.

I hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the notice this day received by me from the Secretary of State.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers are hereby notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. (See chap. 480, Laws of 1860.)

JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

1. For paving New-street from Wall to Beaver with Nicholson pavement.

2. For paving Murray-street from Broadway to West-street with Nicholson pavement.

3. For paving Rector-street from Broadway to the Hudson River with Nicholson pavement.

4. For paving Exchange-place from Broad-street to Hanover-square with Nicholson pavement.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1. Both sides of New-street from Wall-street to Beaver, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

2. Both sides of Murray-street from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

3. Both sides of Rector-street from Broadway to the Hudson River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

4. Both sides of Exchange-place from Broadway to Hanover-square, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 6, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE N. WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Potter & Williams, No. 218 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated Feb. 24, 1868.

WALLACE W. WILLIAMS, Executor.

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TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, experienced in teaching, wishes to make an engagement for the coming year in New-York, Brooklyn or vicinity, as teacher of the English branches; will teach in schools or families. Address N. N., Brooklyn Post Office.

A LADY DESIRES TO TEACH THE piano, Latin, French and English; is a teacher of long experience, a good pianist, and speaks French well; references given; no objection to go South or West. Address INSTRUCTRESS, Newburg, N. Y.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR NATIVE TEACHER in French; also vocal and instrumental music. Address PRINCIPAL, Seminary Buildings, Georgetown, D. C.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN CAIRNES; is 13 years and 6 months old, light hair, soft and thick, pleasant countenance, and a great stoppage or stutter in his speech; had on, when left home, blue cloth pantaloons and strong, coarse shirt; supposed to have gone to New-Haven with the cattle drovers on Thursday night, Aug. 6, 1868. Any person finding him, or having him in their employ, would confer a great favor on his father, Robert Cairnes, by sending a letter to him in 3d-av., near 114th-st., Harlem, New-York.

L. E.—ADDRESS A. A. B., TIMES OFFICE, FOR three days.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, SECOND-HAND, FOR SALE CHEAP.—One light (C) spring platform Brett, for four or six persons; cost $950, for sale at $450; several other second-hand carriages, six and four seat; depot wagons with and without tops.

CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS, No. 202 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 East 27th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

Boarding pupils limited to ten.

Miss Comstock has increased her assistants, both in French and English, in proportion to her increase of pupils, and her school, according to the original plan of its organization, still consists of a number of private classes.

Miss Comstock's chief object in the moral education of those intrusted to her care is to fit them for quiet duties and pleasures, to repress, as far as possible, the growing love of excitement, the frivolity and extravagance which threaten to leave a sad impress upon the character of American homes.

Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 10.

Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on MONDAY, SEPT. 14, at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st.

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN, No. 13 East 49th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD, BERGEN POINT, N. J.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS: TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year. The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The course of instruction in the department of Mining and Practical Geology of Harvard University will be continued, on an enlarged scale, during the collegiate year 1868-9. The examinations for admission will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 17 and 18. For further information and for circulars apply to Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, Dean of the Faculty.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 3, 1868.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2¾ hours' ride from New-York, and 1¼ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Send for circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL — NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 22. The Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal: will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sep. 1.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISS JAUDON'S DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 56 7th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

HOME SCHOOL.—AN ENGLISH LADY, AN accomplished musician, and speaking Parisian French, will receive a limited number of young ladies to board with her, and join her French and English morning class. Beside a pleasant country home they will meet with unusual facilities for advancing in French, Music, &c. Address L. S., Babylon, L. I. City references.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CAREWELL, Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

LAW SCHOOLS.

YALE LAW SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D.D., LL.D., President. HENRY DUTTON, LL.D., Professor.

Course two years. No preliminary examination. Students can enter or leave at any time.

The first term commences the eighth Monday after the last Thursday but one of July.

The second term commences the first Monday before the first Wednesday of May.

Fall vacation, eight weeks. Spring vacation, three weeks.

Recess of two weeks, embracing Christmas and New Year.

Tuition first year, $80; second year, $70; less than a year, $10 per month.

Tuition payable in advance, or to be secured, except for satisfactory reasons.

Instruction by lessons and lectures.

Moot courts, exercises in pleadings, and legal disquisitions.

Access to library without extra charge.

Membership for one year of members of the bar, for eighteen months of graduates of colleges, and for two years of all others, entitles to degree of LL.B. from Yale College.

One year and a half of graduates, and two years of all others, entitles, on examination, to admission to New-Haven County Bar.

This by comity usually entitles to admission to the Bar elsewhere.

Application for admission or information can be made to Prof. DUTTON, No. 4 Leffingwell Hall, Church-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW McKINLEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Crittenden & McKinley, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAIAH C. WOODS, of the City of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE MANARA and CESAR DE NEGRI, both of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them, (formerly copartners as T. Manara & Co.,) who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts and each of them, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORITZ ROSENBAUM and JACOB H. ROSENBAUM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY D. BLAKE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 12, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NIELS PETER LARSEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Niels Peter Larsen, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of August, 1868.

au12-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Poughkeepsie, in said district, on the 3d day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of HOWARD T. TRIPP, of the town of Washington, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ROBERT F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

au12-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. TITUS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph H. Titus, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by the United States District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

au12-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. WEED, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John R. Weed, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of August, 1868.

au5-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. BANTA, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John W. Banta, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. WILLCOX, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John F. Willcox, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1868.

au5-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES GORDON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James Gordon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 7th day of August, 1868.

au12-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL E. HULL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel E. Hull, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of September, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of August, 1868.

au12-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON ELIAS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Aaron Elias, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. VAN ANTWERP, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William L. Van Antwerp, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES G. PATTERSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles G. Patterson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for an adjourned hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. That said hearing has been adjourned from the 31st day of July, 1868, to said 1st day of September, 1868.—Dated New-York, July 25, 1868.

jy29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. MERRIAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John S. Merriam, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of August, 1868.

au5-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD H. BRANCH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by Edward H. Branch, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and a certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same; and that all creditors who have proved their claims, and other persons in interest may appear at said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, July 29, A. D. 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of District Court for said District.

au5-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At New-York City, the 30th July, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOEL SEYMOUR, of Castleton, Richmond County, New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Childs & Seymour, and who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

ROBERT W. SEYMOUR, Assignee,

au5-law3wW* No. 78 Warren-st., New-York City.

NO. 1,040.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES A. BURTUS, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James A. Burtus, Jr., of the Village of Middletown, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

jy29-law3wW* JAMES W. AMORY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of DAVID C. REID, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David C. Reid, of the village of Rondout, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOSIAH DUBOIS, JR., Rondout, Ulster County, N. Y.

jy29-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NICHOLAS HAAS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Nicholas Haas, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, July 28, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,

jy29-law3wW* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of JOHN ALLIGER, Jr., bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Alliger, Jr., of the village of Rondout, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOSIAH DUBOIS, JR., Rondout, Ulster Co., N. Y.

jy29-law3wW

NO. 1,073.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. SWAIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Swain, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

au12-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FOWLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 29th day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William Fowler, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN SEDGWICK,

au12-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. DAVIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John A. Davis, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

au12-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Wing, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1868.

au5-law3w* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULES CRUCY and ADRIEN CRUCY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jules Crucy and Adrien Crucy, aforesaid, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3'st day of July, 1868.

au5-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. WILEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George W. Wiley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of August, 1868.

au5-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES G. DUNCAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James G. Duncan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of August, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON SCHWAB, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Simon Schwab, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES P. LACOMBE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James P. Lacombe, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JUSTUS R. SACKETT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Justus R. Sackett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of August, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HIRAM EMERSON, bankrupt.—No. 1,442.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Hiram Emerson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD S. STOKES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward S. Stokes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES F. NOURSE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James F. Nourse, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of September, 1868.

jy29-law-3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK ZIEGLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick Ziegler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC MEARS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register—Southern District of New-York, ss.: at the City of New-York, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Mears, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

jy29-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE B. FLINT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of George B. Flint, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

BURRALL HOFFMAN, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.

jy29-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE E. BOARDMAN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George E. Boardman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 7th day of July, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

jy29-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—In the matter of CHARLES C. LEWIS, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles C. Lewis, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

au5-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEFFERSON W. SOUTHMAYD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jefferson W. Southmayd, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868.

REMINGTON VERNAM, Assignee,

au5-law3wW* No. 82 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. KIRBY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William L. Kirby, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who has been, to wit, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK,

au5-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM P. HOBBS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William P. Hobbs, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, Aug. 5, 1868.

W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,

au12-law3wW* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE..DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III...LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT...BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
Chief cabin passage......$130
Second cabin passage......80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage......145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER ROYAL MAIL steamship SCOTIA must be on board at the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, before 11:30 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 12th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
BRITANNIA......Aug. 15 | IOWA......Sept. 5
HIBERNIA......Aug. 22 | COLUMBIA......Sept. 12
EUROPA......Aug. 29 | CALEDONIA......Sept. 19
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)..TUESDAY, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY, Aug. 15
CITY OF BOSTON......SATURDAY, Aug. 22
ETNA (via Halifax)......TUESDAY, Aug. 25
CITY OF ANTWERP......SATURDAY, Aug. 29
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA......Aug. 13 | SIBERIA......Aug. 27
MALTA......Aug. 20 | ALEPPO......Sept. 3
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER,
Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre.
The favorite sidewheel steamer NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. SIEBRING, offering the last opportunity of the season at lowest rates, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, SATURDAY, Aug. 22.
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG 15—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. KING, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sailing on SATURDAY, Aug. 15.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 20.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co. Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon
AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER PERIT, CAPT. E. A. DELANOY,
Is now receiving freight at Pier 4, North River, and will positively leave for Galveston on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. All goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos without commission.
The favorite steamer TYBEE will follow the PERIT.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 24.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The steamship GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will sail as above from Pier No. 17 East River, on Aug. 22, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Aug. 13.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 20.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 27.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
YAZOO......HODGES, SATURDAY, Aug. 15.
CORTES......NELSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 22.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR Independent Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, and MARMION on Saturday, Aug. 22, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGTREE, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:50 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,

(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

NEWPORT TRAVEL.

Passengers for Newport, by taking the 8 o'clock morning train from 27th-st. via New-Haven and Shore Line Railways, will connect, except in case of extraordinary detention, with steamer at Providence, and reach Newport before 7 o'clock.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations
6:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:35 A. M.; 1:25, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:25, 4:22 and 5:52 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 11th, 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 11th, 12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 12th, 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 12th, 1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 13th, 10:30 A. M.	Thursday, 13th, 2:30 P. M.
Friday, 14th 11:30 A. M.	Friday, 14th, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 15th, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 15th, 5 P. M.
Sunday, 16th, 7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 16th, 3 P. M.
Sunday, 16th, 6:00 P. M.	

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERnoon boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; to Nyack 20 cents.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st. every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 800 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class......$1 00
To Providence, first class......50
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin)......$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1868.
Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., Aug. 17, 1868, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW, (to be of first-class merchantable quality,) required at this Depot during the year commencing Oct. 1, 1868. Forage and straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; hay and straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for hay unbaled.
Bidders will state price of sacks separate, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton.
We now use about eight thousand (8,000) bushels of grain, one hundred and eighty (180) tons of hay, and thirty-eight (38) tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and contractor will be required to keep at least two months' supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this City.
Guarantees will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within ten days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit, on or before the 15th day of September next, satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.
Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.
A bond in the sum of twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder, for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.
Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.
All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.
Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.
By order of the Quartermaster-General:
J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals for the removal of the rocks known as "Frying Pan" and "Pot Rock," situated in Hell Gate, East River, will be received at this office until noon of September 21, 1868.
These rocks must be removed to a depth of 25 feet mean low water, and the debris deposited where the engineer may direct. The estimated cubic contents of "Frying Pan" to be removed are 1,364.8 cubic yards, over an area of 1,222.2 square yards. The estimated cubic contents of "Pot Rock" to be removed are 576.1 cubic yards, over an area of 1,302.2 square yards.
Bids must state separately the sums asked for the removal of Frying Pan and Pot Rock, and payments will be made when one entire rock shall be removed, amounting to the entire sum agreed upon for that rock, less a reservation of ten (10) per cent., to be paid when the entire work is done.
As new and more detailed surveys will be made of these rocks, the accepted bids may be increased or diminished in amount, according as the quantity of work shown by the new surveys shall be greater or less than that deduced from existing surveys, and the amount of work in the removal of these rocks will be held to be proportional to the product of the surface into the cubic contents.
All calculations of area and cubic contents will be taken from the official maps of this office, and will be accepted as correct by both parties.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will execute a contract.
Forms of proposals and of guarantees can be obtained at this office.
The United States reserves to itself the right of contracting for the removal of one only of these rocks, should this be deemed advisable.
Proposals should be indorsed upon the envelope "Proposals for removing rocks at Hell Gate."
Drawings of these rocks can be inspected at this office.
Proposals should state likewise the time asked for the removal of these rocks. JOHN NEWTON, Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 noon of SATURDAY, Sept. 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.
The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 22½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.
The work must be completed by Dec 1, 1869.
The wreck will be divided into three sections, by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid. When the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid; and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid; provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.
Proposals must state the sum in full for which the parties propose to do the entire work, and must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will duly execute a contract.
The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.
No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained. JOHN NEWTON, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt. Major-Gen. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE-STS., NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 8, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., for supplying forage and grain sacks for shipment to Washington, as follows, viz.:
Nine thousand (9,000) bushels oats, best quality.
Four thousand (4,000) bushels corn, best quality.
Two hundred and twenty-five (225) tons good merchantable timothy hay.
Four thousand six hundred (4,600) grain sacks—3,000 3 bushels and 1,600 2½ bushels.
Particulars the same as advertised from this office July 15.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Forage" or "Grain Sacks," and addressed to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 19 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1868.
The Navy Department will offer at public auction the following-named vessels:
At the United States Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock M.:
The MARATANZA, side-wheel steamer, 786 tons.
WINOOSKI, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
PEORIA, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
TACONY, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
LENAPEE, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
YUCCA, screw steamer, 373 tons.
At the United States Navy-yard, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 12 o'clock M.:
The TALLAHOMA, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
AUGUSTA, side-wheel steamer, 1,310 tons.
DON, (iron,) screw steamer, 390 tons.
At the United States Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.:
The METACOMET, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
SHAMROCK, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
SASSACUS, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
CHENANGO, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
FLORIDA, side-wheel steamer, 1,261 tons.
HORNET, (iron,) side-wheel steamer, 820 tons.
BOXER, (iron,) side-wheel steamer, 444 tons.
At the United States Navy-yard, Washington, on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.:
The ASCUTNEY, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
NEWBERN, screw steamer, 948 tons.
At the United States Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 12 o'clock M.:
The SENECA, screw steamer, 507 tons.
At New-Orleans, La., on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.:
The MAHASKA, side-wheel steamer, 832 tons.
At Mound City, Ill., on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.:
The GRAMPUS, side-wheel steamer, 300 tons.
PANSY, side-wheel steamer, 50 tons.
These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards and Stations.
Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited on the day of sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessels removed from the Navy-yard and Stations within two weeks from the day of sale.

[OFFICIAL.]
No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon a lot of two hundred and eighty-eight barrels distilled spirits, marked "B," for the satisfaction of taxes and penalty due the United States, under sec. 23, act of March 2, 1867, on an uncanceled bond for transportation, given by Frank Edwards, as principal, Jan. 10, 1867. And that I shall offer for sale at public auction, the said 288 barrels of distilled spirits (in bond) at the U. S. Bonded Warehouse, Nos. 15 to 25 Whitehall-st., on the 1st day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
The above sale is adjourned to Aug. 13, 1868, at same time and place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
JULY 1, 1868.

EDWIN SCRANTON, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE—7 STORE LOTS on the principal street in the heart of business in the City of Rochester, N. Y., very near the Post Office. Sale on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 10 o'clock, at the auction house of SCRANTON & PHILLIPS, Nos. 26 and 28 Main-street. A rare chance for investment. For particulars, address the auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trusteee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-1awtol5oct

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days, upon moderate terms. Consultations strictly confidential.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIAble remedy to restore you, call at once on Dr. FOLSOM, No. 545 Broadway. Relief certain; failure impossible; call and escape quackery.

LADIES REQUIRING MEDICAL ASsistance, should consult DR. ALLEN, No. 42 St. Mark's-place, a regular, successful practitioner. Elegant rooms for nursing. Consultations from 9 to 5.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR RENT.

Tenders will be received by the Commissioners of the Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas, for the rental of that building for the ensuing Winter season.
The hotel is adapted for the accommodation of 120 guests, it is situated on an elevated site, commanding a view of the City of Nassau, the ocean and numerous islands.
The climate of Nassau, from its uniformity of temperature, salubrity and clearness of atmosphere, renders it a most desirable resort for invalids during the Winter.
The hotel will be rented furnished or unfurnished, and persons tendering are requested to state in their tenders the amount they are willing to give for it furnished and unfurnished. (The furniture includes linen, plate, glassware, &c.)
Tenders may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas, to the care of Messrs. Weston & Gray, No. 64 South-st., New-York, on or before the 12th August, 1868.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT at Long Branch, on the Shrewsbury River, N. J., comprising a two-story frame house, with all requisite outbuildings, barn, ice-house, farmer's house, &c., all in perfect order, and about 33 acres of good cultivable land, with about one-half mile frontage on the river. Photographs of the property, which belongs to the estate of the late W. A. Freeborn, can be seen at our office. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

AT MAPLEWOOD, ON MORRIS AND Essex Railroad, only three minutes from depot and one hour from New-York, one of the most beautiful locations in the whole Orange Valley; eight acres fine land, making four elegant building sites; price $1,000 per acre; terms easy. Address New-York Post Office Box No. 3,783, for one week.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, large tracts of timber and ore lands in the Counties of Essex and Franklin, State of New-York. Streams of water and roads running through portions of the property, and railroads about being constructed in the vicinity. For further particulars apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER TO a party or parties who have at command about $30,000, a bona fide opportunity of investing this amount where the return will be speedy, certain, and of a most remunerative character. MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ROCKAWAY, L. I., A HANDsome plot of ground two miles from depot and adjoining Episcopalian Church. Inquire of HENRY J. CARR, No. 178 South-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, one of the best saw mills in the Northern country, together with timber lands. Apply at No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 1.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WEST 23D-ST., PLEASANTLY LOcated modern four-story high-stoop house, with early possession, or occupant will rent until May next. Price $30,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.

I HAVE A NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS for houses between Lexington and 8th avs., and below 50th-st., worth $18,000 to $30,000.
JAMES R. GIBSON, Jr., No. 77 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A NEW three-story and basement brick house, situated No. 414 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn; contains all the modern improvements; is nicely and comfortably furnished throughout; immediate possession given. Apply to T. B. CODDINGTON & CO., No. 27 Cliff-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAMily, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Green-wood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT RED BANK, NEAR LONG BRANCH—Nine rooms, newly furnished; garden full of vegetables; possession immediately; rent merely nominal. For particulars inquire at No. 80 Amity-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC houses, Nos. 14 and 19 St. Mark's-place, with immediate possession. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET IN EAST 117-ST.—A VERY NICE three-story brick house: all the modern improvements; rent $800 to a good tenant. Apply to J. L. JOHNSTON, No. 325 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE house No. 203 10th-av., opposite 23d-st.; rent, $35; all in the best of order. Apply at the house.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

MACHINERY TO RENT WITH ROOM and power, in a pleasant manufacturing town in Massachusetts. The factory is conveniently located near two railroads, with direct communication with New-York or Boston, and is partially employed in a good business, which would be transferred to parties taking a lease. Machinery consists of power and hand presses, drops, lathes, planers, &c. A good opportunity for manufacturers who wish to increase their business without the additional expense of buying machinery, or for those who wish to start a new manufacturing business. For full particulars, address B. H., Post Office Box No. 4,581, New-York, stating particulars of business and wants.

A—TO LET, FOR CLUB PURPOSES OR TO private parties, the elegant furnished residence No. 21 East 15th-st., contiguous to and west of Union-square, formerly occupied and furnished by the late Mrs. Oscar Coles. For permits apply to I. HERMANN, No. 394 Broome-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

WINDEMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD Lake; beautiful and healthy Summer resort. Fine fishing, boating, &c. No mosquitos. Stages meet the 10 A. M. train from New-York *via* Erie Railway, daily at Monroe. M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Parties who desire rooms during the warmth of September will be taken at reduced rates, on and after 25th of August. C. A. STETSON, Jr.

PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.—Now open. Address PECONIC HOUSE, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FIRST-CLASS farm house; accommodations for two small families, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hackensack River, one hour from Chambers-st. ferry. Apply to J. A. COLE, Hackensack, N. J.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THREE PERSONS, not more than 2½ hours' from the City; must be near a landing or railroad depot. Address B. O., stating terms and full particulars at New-York *Times*, Box No. 105.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—TWO LARGE, pleasant rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife; also smaller rooms for single gentlemen; at No. 271 West 11th-st., near 4th-st. Table first class; location quiet and pleasant.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK and middle parlor, and large, pleasant room in second and third floor to let with first-class board, at No. 56 (old No.) East 35th-st., near Park-av.

A NICELY FURNISHED SECOND-STORY front room to let by a private family, to one or two persons, with or without board, in good neighborhood, No. 360 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

VERY HANDSOME ROOM WITH OR without board, may be had by a family or by a few single gentlemen in the first-class private house No. 29 West 18th-st.

LARGE, PLEASANTLY FURNISHED rooms for married or single gentlemen, with board, in a New-England family; house first class. No. 217 East 19th-st., near 3d-av. Reference required.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, PARlor, bed-room, and dressing-room, with piano, &c., &c.; private table. Terms, $75 per week. No. 52 West 15th-st.

EXCELLENT BOARD.—A FRONT ROOM ON second floor, with board; also a back parlor and extension, with hot and cold water. No. 52 West 15th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET ONE or two furnished rooms on second floor, with hot and cold water, to gentlemen only. Call at 75 Bank-st.

FINE SUITS OF ROOMS, SECOND AND third floors, with board, at No. 29 West 28th-st.; house first class, near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A house furnished completely, with all modern improvements, to a small family from Oct. 1 to May 1, with privilege of longer possession if required; must be located between De Kalb and Atlantic avs., and at moderate rent. Address, giving location, terms, &c., INQUIRER, Box No. 143 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A PLAIN, CONvenient house, with a few acres of good land, well stocked fruit garden, and near fishing, not more than forty miles from the City. Address, with full particulars and price, D. D., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, 1868,
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
The Manager takes great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the talented young American comedienne,
LOTTA,
who will appear in a new five-act Drama, written expressly for her by Edmund Falconer, Esq., entitled
FIRE FLY; OR,
THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG,
Which will be produced with new scenery, new costumes, original music, new machinery, new appointments, and the following GREAT CAST:
FIRE FLY, the Friend of the Flag......LOTTA
Harold Cecil, passing as Louis Victor...Mr. Chas. Fisher
The Duke of Lyonnaise, friend to Louis......Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Berkley Cecil, brother to Harold....Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Ben Arslan, a Zouave......Mr. George Holland
Rake, Harold's own man......Mr. E. Lamb
Col. Chateauroy......Mr. Theodore Hamilton
Marshal McDonald......Mr. T. J. Hind
Shadrick Levi......Mr. R. McWade
Claude Chaurillon......Mr. T. Milton
Alcide......Mr. J. Hogan
Millbank......Mr. W. H. Pope
Venetia, Princess of Corona......Miss Le Claire Phillips
Marquise de Renardiere......Miss Mary Barrett
French soldiers, passengers, servants, Arabs, news venders, &c., &c.
ACT FIRST.—Scene 1.—The Mole or Landing Place at Algiers. Scene 2.—A Street in Algiers. Scene 3.—Cafe of the Chasseurs. A supposed lapse of two years.
ACT SECOND.—Scene 1.—The Barrack Room. Scene 2.—A Street in Algiers. Scene 3.—Ruined Mosque in the Desert. Scene 4.—Cafe Chatant.
Song and Mad Dance......by......Lotta
ACT THIRD.—Scene 1.—Interior and Exterior of the Princess' Marquee. Scene 2.—Exterior of Camp. Scene 3.—The Bivouac. THE BATTLE.
ACT FOURTH.—Scene 1.—A Plain in Front of the Camp. During this Scene, the Celebrated Solo on the Snare Drum......by......Lotta
Scene 2.—Front View of Camp. Scene 3.—The Princess' Tent.
ACT FIFTH.—Scene 1.—Algerine-street. Scene 2.—The Marshal's Ante-room. Scene 3.—The Desert. Scene 4.—Review Ground. MILITARY EXECUTION.
UNEXPECTED AND IMPRESSIVE DENOUEMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THE BUISLAY FAMILY and the BUTLER PANTOMIME TROUPE. New and Wonderful Feats by the Buislay Family. Comic Pantomime of the Red Gnome, by the Butler Troupe and the Buislay Family; Dodging for a Wife.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A respectable woman and daughter, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent washer and ironer; the young girl understands waiting or the care of children; both in one house; good reference. Can be seen at No. 111 15th-st., near 6th-av.: call at basement door.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG, respectable girls—one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress—would like both to go together; best City reference from their last place; not long in the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 524 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B, second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by two respectable young women, one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid or waitress; has the best City reference from their last place, where they lived nearly three years. Call at No. 232 West 51st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse in a good family, or to travel with a lady; can take the entire charge of a baby from its infancy; good reference if required. Can be seen until engaged at No. 223 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by one who is accustomed to serving up regular courses of dinners, soup, fish, meats, poultry and game, and is a splendid baker of bread and pastry; best City reference: no objection to the country. Call at No. 344 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has lived with the best families in the City; no objections to the country or a private boarding-house. Call, for two days, at No. 248 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork or waiting; is fully competent of either, or would go as nurse; understands embroidery; first-class reference. Can be seen at No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting. Can be seen for one day, from 10 till 3, at No. 204 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; can do all kinds of embroidery. Call, for two days, in the store No. 438 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or lady's maid in a first-class family, (City;) aged 22; American; thoroughly capable; neat habits and reliable references. Apply or address ELLEN, care Mrs. Whitney, No. 114 Chrystie-st., after 12 M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker in a private family, by the day, week, or month; best City reference from families she has worked for. Can operate. Address or call at No. 517 Sixth-av., in the fancy store for three days.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITuation to do cooking or general servant; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, obliging and trustworthy; best of reference given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 445 West 41st st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended cooks, washers, and ironers, excellent chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, young girls for housework, &c., City and country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABER YOUNG girl a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; good City reference. At No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and laundress; best of reference given; country preferred. Call or address, for two days, No. 264 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as child's nurse; would assist with the chamberwork. No. 183 2d-st., between Avenues A and B, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking; is willing to do chamberwork. No. 17 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE cook, in either City or country; first class reference. Can be seen for two days at 214 West 16th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOman as cook; would assist with the washing; five years' reference. No. 504 East 12th-st., near Avenue A

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A few gentlemen's washing to do at her own residence; good City reference given. Call at No. 349 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE employment of some kind or some one to befriend her. Address Mrs. RAYMOND, Station D.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman, married, without family; can give the very best references as to character and capability, being well acquainted with the business in all its branches. Apply to J. M., at Buist's nursery, East 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion; understands general gardening (except hothouse graperies, &c.) and is a thorough groom, driver, &c.; is temperate; can give good reference; wages, $25 to $30 and found per month. Call on or address GARDENER, No. 30 Bowery, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE, INDUSTRIOUS man, a situation; is a first-rate plain gardener; also thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving; good milker; is competent to take general charge of a small place; has good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single man; is an experienced driver, gardener and milker; best of references as to competency, &c. Address R. R., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN lately landed from the old country, as coachman with a private family; will make himself generally useful on the place. Prefer the country. Can be seen at No. 64 West 28th-st. Private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a steady German Protestant man with three years' references; no objection to country. Address or apply R. D., at 121st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant young man; can give City or country references, and will be found willing and obliging. Address J. F., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City and country reference; has no objection to City or country. Address J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH first-class coachman; is an adept in the care of horses; also his wife can be engaged as first-class laundress; City and country references to hand. Address or call at No. 503 4th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a first-class single man who thoroughly understands his profession in all its branches. Address LINNÆUS, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent man, thoroughly conversant with his business; can clip and singe, and is a professed trainer of young horses. Address J. C., Box 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITuation as gardener and coachman; understands gardening in all its branches, flowers, &c.; best reference given. Address T. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a competent man of sober and industrious habits; reference satisfactory. Address M. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; can give good reference from his last employer. Address A. H., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman in a private family; good reference given. Call or address No. 1,296, 3d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a gentleman's family by an intelligent young man who perfectly understands his business. Address J. M. F., Post Office, Morristown, N. J.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, who writes a legible hand, as copyist, assistant book-keeper, time-keeper, or steady writing of any kind. Address for one week, J. H. B., Jersey City Post Office.

A WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN WISHES employment as copyist. Address L., Box No. 96 Brooklyn Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES......Lessee
C. W. TAYLEURE......Business Manager
G. L. FOX......Stage Manager
"HUMPTY DUMPTY."
G. L. Fox's Spectacular Pantomime, (23d week.)
Fairy Marvels, Wonderful Illusions, Matchless Dancing, Comic Tricks, | G. L. FOX as CLOWN. | Sparkling Fun, Offenbach's Music, Gorgeous Scenery, Great Skating.
GREAT ITALIAN DANSEUSE, Mlle. SANGALI
Miss CARRIE and CHARLES AUSTIN in the LIGHTNING DRILL AND BAYONET COMBAT
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
Mr. BATEMAN has the honor to announce the
FOURTH WEEK
OF HIS WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE, acknowledged by the entire Press and public to combine
THE MOST TALENTED ARTISTS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST-DRILLED CHORUS,
THE MOST SATISFACTORY ORCHESTRA,
AND THE MOST PERFECT MISE EN SCENE
EVER PRESENTED IN OPERA IN NEW-YORK.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AT 8,
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
OFFENBACH'S masterpiece in 4 acts,
BARBE BLEUE, (Blue Beard.)
Mlle. IRMA......Boulotte
Mons. AUJAC......Barbe-Bleue
BARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.
Reserved seats at the box-office and No. 701 Broadway.

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Manager......D. H. Harkins.
CROWDED HOUSES.
ABSOLUTE SUCCESS.
A perfect ovation tendered every evening by the
ELITE OF THE CITY.
The great London and New-York sensation
FOUL PLAY.
The most ingenious and thrilling romance of the day,
FOUL PLAY.
Every evening at 8. SATURDAY—MATINEE at 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS.
SECOND WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT NEW DRAMA
TRODDEN DOWN, OR UNDER TWO FLAGS.
SATURDAY SECOND WATKINS MATINEE.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,

14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.
CONTINUED SUCCESS!
An appreciative and delighted audience nightly crowd the Hall to witness
EUGENE'S
Great Burlesque Opera of
IL TROVATORE,
And his very laughable Ballet of
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES,
In which all the distinguished Artists of this Great Company nightly appear.
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7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Aug. 12, at 8,
EIGHTY-NINTH GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:
1. March, "Coronation"......Strauss
2. Overture, "Siege of Corinth"......Rossini
3. Waltz, "Soldaten-Taenze"......Lanner
4. Grand Fantasie, "Masaniello"......Auber
5. Overture, "Robert le Diable"......Meyerbeer
6. Air d'Eglise (composed 1667)......Stradella
7. Polka Mazurka, "Dithyrambe" / Polka, "Lock"......Strauss
8. Capriccio brillante, "Iota Aragonese"......Glinka
9. Overture, "Don Giovanni"......Mozart
10. Lied, "Standard-Bearer"......Lindpaintner
Messrs. DIETZ and LETSCH.
11. Waltz, "Die Publicisten"......Strauss
12. Quadrille, "Blue Beard"......Offenbach
CONDUCTOR......THEODORE THOMAS
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Private Boxes, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—(CARD.)

Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
Proprietor and Manager......GEO. WOOD.
Assistant Manager......SAMUEL COLVILLE.
The new Museum being now in perfect order for the reception and repository of curiosities, Mr. WOOD will be deeply grateful for contributions, which may be forwarded at once, for which receipts signed by him will be returned, and the names of donors will be placed upon each article and published in the Museum Catalogue. It is desired that all articles sent be plainly described, and the names of donors legibly written. Parties having curiosities for sale or hire may also address, stating lowest terms. The non-receipt of an answer should be respectfully considered as a negative.
Owing to the great amount of space, facilities will be afforded artists for the exhibition and sale of works of art, or anything curious in mechanism; also, models of patents, &c. &c. It being the design of the proprietor that nothing shall be wanting to render WOOD'S MUSEUM not only most attractive as a place of resort, but useful to science and industry.
OPENING DAY, MONDAY, AUG. 31, 1868,
full particulars of which will be immediately announced.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

EIGHTEEN BARITONE AND BASS songs, with piano accompaniment. Price 50 cents. New number of Boosey's Musical Cabinet. To be had of all music and book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. A new catalogue of Boosey & Co.'s cheap musical publications sent free. BOOSEY, No. 644 Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE VARIETY OF THE FINEST and cheapest piano-fortes in the City. Ayraffe treble; two, used a short time, at half price, warranted six years, by JENNYS & SON, Manufacturers, No. 238 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECONDhand pianos at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ALL FIRST-CLASS LADIES' MAIDS nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, houseworkers, for gentlemen's families; English, Irish, Scotch, American, French, German, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; ONE WHO THORoughly understands her business, and not afraid of a good sized wash. Apply, with references, at No. 14 West 25th-st., on Wednesday morning, from 10 o'clock until 1 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK—THE BEST CITY references required. Apply at No. 254 5th-av., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

GARDENER WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED single man; must be a good mower and milker, and capable of taking care of a small kitchen garden. Apply at No. 60 Barclay-st., back office, up stairs.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.

Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS.
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MIDDLEFIELD FIRE AND BUILDING Stone Company, No. 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.
Elegant decorated marble mantels, furniture tops, pedestals, &c., representing the choicest foreign marbles of every description so exactly that it is impossible to distinguish them.
Also, marble wainscoting of rich and elegant colors, columns and pilasters, tiling, &c., &c., at reasonable prices.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, in great varieties, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 505 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

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PARIS.
GRAND HOTEL DE L'ATHENEE,
OLD NO. 15, RUE SCRIBE—NOS. 19 AND 21.
The Manager of the Hotel de l'Athenée, in calling the attention of the traveling public to the change of Nos. in Rue Scribe, takes this opportunity to offer his numerous guests his sincere thanks for their very liberal patronage given to his new establishment.
Mr. Pollonais shall continue to deserve their confidence by his utmost care and excellent management of his hotel.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT States. Desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME MYERS, LATE OF NO. 81 HUDson-st., has returned from France, and taken rooms at No. 87 Christopher-st.; can tell past and future events; can speak English, French and German; guarantees to all who favor her with calls.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The Yachts in Harbor—Illuminations and Fireworks—The Schooner Yacht Race—The Halcyon the Winner—Ball at the Pequot House.

From Our Special Correspondent.

YACHT KATE, NEW-LONDON, Monday Night, Aug. 10, 1868.

Everything was quiet on Monday, and nearly all the yachts rode quietly at anchor all day. Some few took a cruise up the bay to the town, among whom were the *Fleur de Lis, Gussie, Kate* and *Magic*. The schooners were also occupied in getting out some of their ballast in preparation for the following day's race. The Pequot House was pretty quiet; some people amused themselves with an innocent game of croquet, while others of more masculine tastes devoted their energies to brandy and water and billiards. Some of the hangers-on of the squadron, did the verandah of the Pequot for some time; got up extensively for the occasion and "perfumed like a milliner," they indulged in the delicate little chit-chat of society, which makes such charming music in the feminine ear. The race for the schooners was announced to be round a buoy off Rocky Point and back again, a distance of about forty-six miles altogether. During the evening we lay off in the *Kate* and listened to the bands of music on shore, and various national airs of the stamp of "Champagne Charlie," "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," &c., were gently wafted over the water to us. Last night, shortly after midnight, we were awoke by a frightful uproar—it was our clock performing some of his variations, or as the Captain facetiously termed it, "striking the cruise out." During the course of the evening, there was quite an uproar in the little harbor, and fireworks were let off, guns fired, fog horns blown, and responsive notes returned from the shore. The display of fireworks was very good. The only new arrival in the afternoon was the *Magic*, sloop, Capt. LOPER, who used to own the *Palmer* and *Josephine*. This sloop is a new boat, and has come up from Stonington. She is one of the most staunch-built boats in the fleet, the planks in her decks being three inches thick; she draws about 8½ feet of water and is about 45 feet keel. About 10:30 the two steamers for New-York passed out through the fleet.

YACHT KATE, Tuesday.

On getting up in the morning we discovered a new arrival in the shape of the sloop *Addie V.*, belonging to Mr. VOORHEES. The morning, which was very still and quiet, was occupied chiefly in getting the schooners in a line in preparation for the race. The *Josephine* came up from the lower bay where she had been lying all night. There was so little wind about 8 o'clock that it was with great difficulty that the yachts got in line at all. What wind there was came from the northeast, but it was very light. The following is a list of the yachts that started in the race:

Name.	Owner.	Tons.
Palmer	R. Stuyvesant	194.2
Idler	Thos. C. Durant	133.5
Halcyon	G. Griswold	....
Fleur de Lis	John S. Dickerson	92.5
Widgeon	Lloyd Phœnix	105.9
Dauntless	J. G. Bennett, Jr.	262.8
Rambler	F. Skiddy	164.4
Phantom	Commodore Stebbins	123.3
Alice	G. W. Kidd	93.0
Josephine	F. R. Starr	143.0
Fleetwing	Geo. A. Osgood	266.1
Restless	Wm. P. Douglas	95.4

There was considerable difficulty in getting them in line, but finally they got moored in the following order, the *Palmer* lying up to windward: *Widgeon, Josephine, Restless, Alice, Halcyon, Phantom, Fleetwing, Dauntless, Fleur de Lis, Idler* and *Rambler*. Precisely at 10 o'clock the signal gun was fired from the *Eva*, whose owner, Mr. LORILLARD, is the giver of the prize for this race, a very handsome silver service. On getting the signal the jibs were quickly run up and the yachts began to fill away, and ran off on the port tack. The breeze was very light at first, and they went off slowly, steering a southwesterly course. The balconies of the Pequot House were crowded with ladies, looking on at the start, and the racing schooners were accompanied by a small fleet of sloops, including the *Addie V., Gussie, Kate, Julia, Corning* and *Magic*. The latter did not go very far, but the others had a nice little race to themselves. The *Palmer* kept well up to windward of the schooners, closely followed by the *Dauntless*, who, with all canvas set, followed close on her quarter. The *Alice, Halcyon* and *Widgeon* were the leading boats, the latter lying to windward of the three, while the *Alice* had a slight lead. The *Josephine* and *Idler* came close together, and away to seaward of them was the *Fleur de Lis*, with the *Phantom* behind her, followed up by the *Rambler*, who brought up the rear. The *Palmer* scudded along very fast as the breeze freshened, but the *Alice* still kept the lead, notwithstanding her small top-sail, while all the others had big club top-sails up. The *Phantom* and *Rambler* had a little race to themselves at the tail end, of which the latter appeared to be getting the worst. The schooners were certainly very lucky in their breeze again to-day, as they lay on their course without having to make a board at all. The *Magic* did not start in the race, but followed up behind to watch them. The *Fleur de Lis* got along pretty well, lying away to leeward, and the *Fleetwing* lay about half a mile to windward of her. After about an hour's sailing the breeze again freshened, with the *Alice* still ahead, the *Widgeon* lying a little behind up to windward, and the *Palmer* to windward of her again. The sloops were having a good race to themselves during this time, and while sailing close the *Kate* gave them all they wanted, but when they altered the course about a point and went free, the *Gussie* and *Addie V.* soon got ahead. The former is much larger and better suited for running before the wind. The *Corning*, the new sloop of Capt. NICHOLLS, went very fairly without hoisting her topsail, but she carries a very big mainsail. The yachts changed their course to about southwest by west, and went a little fuller, but a few still held on the old line. At this point of the race the *Rambler* began to pick up, as the strong breeze seemed to suit her best, and she came up to windward of the *Josephine* and *Dauntless*. The *Alice* was still ahead, keeping well up toward the Long Island shore. The *Addie V.* finding the *Gussie* coming up, took down her topsail and hoisted a big club topsail, which gave her all that she could carry with the breeze as it was. The *Palmer* and *Widgeon* were just behind the *Alice*, the former keeping well up to windward as they passed Mulford's Point. About noon the breeze was still pretty stiff, and soon after the yachts commenced rounding the buoy—at about 12:07—all pretty close together. There was not fifteen minutes difference between the time the first got round to when the last turned. They all came down in a line, stretching across the Sound, the *Alice* keeping well up to windward, and the *Phantom* being the leeward yacht. Shortly after 1 o'clock the wind suddenly died away, and it commenced raining. It was very annoying for all yachts to be within an hour's run of home, and to be kept chopping and changing about with every little puff of wind. The *Alice* was lying up by the Long Island shore, with the *Halcyon, Widgeon* and *Idler* lying pretty close to one another, and the *Dauntless* next near the centre of the Sound. The *Rambler* and *Josephine* were lying near the *Dauntless* and *Fleur de Lis* a long way behind. The *Phantom* was keeping well along the Connecticut shore, followed by the *Fleetwing*. The *Restless* was a long way behind. During the calm the *Phantom* appeared to have the best of it if the wind went round to the north; but again, if it went to the south, the *Alice* was in a good position for a start. The *Palmer* was making for the Connecticut shore behind the *Fleetwing*. They all lay knocking about until about 2:50, when, a streak of wind coming up from the northeast, the *Phantom, Fleetwing* and *Palmer* each went about on the port tack and made a board to get to windward of the lightship, but after getting a little way, the breeze died away and left them in the lurch. The *Widgeon* was well up, near the Long Island shore, by this time, and would probably have weathered the lightship on her next tack if the wind had held up. After some little delay, a breeze came up from the east, which gave the *Halcyon* a good start, and she weathered the lightship first, followed by the *Idler*, who was slightly ahead of the *Widgeon*. The *Dauntless* came next, followed by the *Phantom* and *Josephine*, with the *Fleetwing* close behind her. The breeze freshened considerably here and the yachts started in for the run home. The *Dauntless*, lying forth, was going very well, and proved herself to be a good boat. The two yachts, *Alice* and *Palmer*, that were leading at the start, got out of it altogether during the calm, were dead loss. As the yachts came up the coast, the people in the various cottages along the shore began to come out to greet them. At one villa on the shore of the Sound, outside the light-house, a small battery of five guns was mounted and the flagstaff was decorated with rows of flags. As each yacht passed the battery they were received with a salute from the battery. A good many people had taken up their positions on the pier in front of the hotel, and they cheered the *Halcyon* as she came in first. The *Idler* followed her soon afterward, and then came the rear Commodore's boat, the *Widgeon*. A few minutes afterward the *Dauntless* came in, under a crowd of canvas, closely followed by the *Phantom*, Commodore STEBBINS' yacht. The next arrival was the *Josephine*, followed by the *Fleetwing, Alice, Rambler* and *Palmer* in the order named. The *Restless* and *Fleur de Lis* were entirely out of the race, nearly last. The following is the order of their passing the light-house:

Halcyon	3:55	Fleetwing	5:21
Idler	3:59	Alice	5:26
Widgeon	4:03	Rambler	5:30
Dauntless	4:10	Palmer	5:31
Phantom	4:11	Restless	not timed.
Josephine	5:20	Fleur de Lis	not timed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW-LONDON, Tuesday Night.

In the race to-day the *Fleur de Lis* carried away her two mastheads, which disabled her. The *Restless* went to her assistance. Sloops *Clytie* and *White Wing* have arrived. The ball at the Pequot House was a great success, well attended, and kept up to a late hour. The dresses were very handsome. The squadron starts to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at 6 o'clock, for Newport, weather permitting.

THE TURF.

The Saratoga Race Meeting—Sixth and Last Day—Lobelia Wins the Hurdle Race—James A. Connolly the Four-Mile Dash—Sleety the Mile-and-a-Half Dash and the Half-Mile Race.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The morning of the sixth and last day opened very ominously for the intending visitors to the Race-course, as the sky was draped in dense, heavy, black clouds charged with rain; a good deal of which had fallen during the night. Anxiety reigned supreme among the lady visitors, and the signs of the weather were eagerly scrutinized and hopes indulged that the sky would clear off before the hour of starting for the Course arrived. The rain held off until the majority of the fair patronesses had arrived and were comfortably seated in the grand stand, when it commenced in a gentle sprinkling, but cleared again until just as the start for the four-mile-dash race, when it came down in torrents, making the track very heavy and holding. The running of *Lobelia* in the hurdle race, and the good time made, gave grounds for the suspicions that had been expressed that she was not allowed to win in the hurdle race on the second day. The race between *Connolly* and the two representatives of the Western stable was a most exciting one. The latter intended *Plantagenet* to make the running, with *Pat. Malloy* laying up for a final decisive brush at the finish of the fourth mile, and win with the latter. These tactics were upset by *Connolly* making the running himself, at a strong pace, and winning easily in 7:38—very fast time for a bad track.

THE HURDLE RACE

was the first event on the card, and was a handicap for horses only that had started in the second day's hurdle race. The distance was two miles, over eight hurdles three feet six inches high, the winner taking $500, and the second horse $100, in the event of three or more starting. There were four entries—*Lobelia*, aged 5 years, 155 pounds; *Starlight*, aged 6 years, 153 pounds; *Tycoon*, aged, 146 pounds; and *Eagle*, aged, 153 pounds. The winner of the previous hurdle race, *Harry Booth*, was not entered, as he was lame from a cut he received in that race. The Western mare *Lobelia*, who had been heavily backed against the field on the second day, and who labored under strong suspicions of having been "pulled" by her jockey and owner on that occasion, and prevented from winning, was handicapped at the top weight, thus marking the sense entertained by the officials of the Association of his conduct. Had they been in possession of sufficiently strong evidence to convict him of the alleged misconduct, he would have been ruled off the Course and never allowed to start again, either at this meeting or any other governed by the same rules as the Saratoga Association. He was ridden by CRYER; LAWLER was on *Starlight*, ROCHE on *Tycoon*, and GAFFNEY on *Eagle*. In the pools *Lobelia* sold for $300; *Starlight* and *Tycoon* $55 each, and *Eagle* $50. The current betting outside was $100 to $50 on *Lobelia*. A good start was effected. *Lobelia* rushing to the front at once, and took the first hurdle in fine style two lengths before *Starlight*, *Eagle* being third and *Tycoon* last, all clearing it beautifully. At the second hurdle on the backstretch near the quarter-pole, the favorite was still leading by the same distance, *Starlight* second, and *Tycoon*, who had fallen behind ten lengths, last of all. The third hurdle near the half-mile pole was taken by the horses in the same relative positions, all of them leaping the hurdles in magnificent style, and like so many deer. At the fourth hurdle on the homestretch *Starlight* closed on the favorite, and was at her quarters when she flew over it, *Tycoon* being half a dozen lengths behind the Canada horse. Passing the stand *Lobelia* led *Starlight* four lengths, *Tycoon* half as far before *Eagle*. The greatest excitement prevailed in the vast assemblage, and the ladies applauded with clapping of hands and other manifestations of applause the efforts of the horses and their riders. The favorite took the fifth hurdle cleanly, two lengths ahead of *Starlight*, who hit the top rail, while *Tycoon*, following him, knocked it completely off. The sixth and seventh hurdles were leaped with the horses in the same order as the others, and it was now evident that, except in case of accident, *Lobelia* must win the race. The interest became concentrated in the contest between the other three for second money, and great excitement prevailed as *Eagle* was seen to draw up from the extreme rear, pass *Tycoon*, and make play for *Starlight*. The last hurdle was taken by *Lobelia* two lengths before *Starlight*, who was as far before *Eagle*, and as they passed the string *Lobelia* was the winner by six lengths; *Starlight* second, as far before *Eagle*, and *Tycoon* beaten off. Time—3:58¼, which is 16 seconds faster than the race on the second day.

HURDLE RACE—For all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles 3½ feet high; handicap for horses only that started in the second day's hurdle race; $500 to the winner; $100 to the second horse, if three or more start.

M. H. Cryer enters br. m. Lobelia, 5 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Capitola. 155 pounds.... 1
Thos. Lawler enters b. h. Starlight, 6 years, by Star Davis, dam Brown Kitty. 153 pounds.... 2
D. Buckley enters ch. h. Eagle, aged, by Vandal, dam by imp Sovereign. 153 pounds.... 3
J. M. Brown enters ch. h. Tycoon, aged, by Omera, dam Nota Price. 146 pounds.... 4
Time—3:58¼.

THE FOUR-MILE DASH,

for a purse of $1,000, all ages, was the next race. The entries were *Pat. Malloy* and *Plantagenet*, from J. H. DAVIS' stable, and *James A. Connolly*. Mr. DAVIS' pair were the favorites at $100 to $75, a well-known New-York patron of the turf taking these odds fifteen times in one bet. It was the intention of the Western stable to win with *Pat. Malloy*, who was to make a waiting race of it, *Plantagenet* cutting out the running. But these tactics were completely upset by *Connolly* going in front the moment the flag fell, and making the pace hot for his opponents from the start. As they passed the stand on the first mile *Connolly* was two lengths ahead of *Plantagenet* and *Pat. Malloy* three lengths behind the latter. On the second mile *Connolly* still further increased his lead, and as they went under the string he was six lengths before *Plantagenet*, *Malloy* nearly as far behind the latter. On the third mile there was the same distance still between them, *Plantagenet* evidently unable to reduce it, while *Connolly* was running strong as ever. As they entered the last mile the excitement became intense, as every one expected to see *Pat. Malloy* close on the leader. But he could not do it, for *Connolly* came along, shook off *Plantagenet* on the backstretch when he came up, and galloped home a winner by twenty lengths, in 7:38; *Pat. Malloy* second, *Lizzie Rogers* third, *Clara Clarita* fourth, and *Albuera* fifth.

SECOND RACE—Purse $1,000.—Dash of four miles, for all ages.

I. W. Pennock enters ch. c. J. A. Connolly, 4 years, by Vandal, dam by imp. Margrave.... 1
Jno. H. Davis enters b. c. Pat. Malloy, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Gloriana, by Eclipse.... 2
Jno. H. Davis enters ch. c. Plantagenet, 4 years, by Planet, dam Rosa Bonheur, by imp. Glencoe.... 3
Time—7:38.

The time of the four-mile race was as follows: First mile, 1:58¼; two miles, 3:52; three miles, 5:43½; four miles, 7:38. The last mile was run in 1:56¼.

THE HANDICAP RACE.

The third race was a handicap for horses only that had run at this meeting, a dash of one and one-half miles. The horses that accepted the weights imposed upon them were *Sleety*, 4 years, 85 pounds; *Viley*, the winner of the mile-heat race yesterday, 3 years, 87; *Albuera*, 3 years, 80; *Lizzie Rogers*, 3 years, 82, and *Clara Clarita*, 4 years, 83 pounds. In the pools *Sleety* sold for $200, *Viley* and *Clara* together $140, and MCDANIELS' couple $75. *Sleety* was the first off, *Viley* second, *Lizzie* third, and *Clara* fourth, and there was no change in these positions throughout the race. *Sleety* made the running from the start, opened a wide gap, and won in a canter by six lengths in 2:50¼. *Viley* second, and *Lizzie Rogers* third.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE—Purse of $600, dash of a mile and a-half handicap.

J. Ackerson's b. f. Sleety.... 1
Bowie & Hall's b. c. Viley.... 2
D. McDaniels' ch. f. Lizzie Rogers.... 3
J. Pincus' ch. f. Clara Clarita.... 4
D. McDaniels' b. f. Albuera.... 5
Time—2:50¼.

The fourth race was a sweepstakes of $50, each catchweights, half mile, and had three entries—J. W. WELDON'S b. g. *Jubal*, J. BEVINS' blk. f. *Annie Workman*, and T. G. BACON'S gr. h. by *Lightning*, but the latter did not start, as in their previous matches *Jubal* won in a canter in 53¼ seconds. But the race was too insignificant to merit an extended report.

FOURTH RACE—Sweepstakes, $50 each; half mile.

J. Weldon's b. g. Jubal.... 1
J. J. Bevins' blk. f. Annie Workman.... 2
T. G. Bacon's gr. h. by Lightning.... dr.
Time—0:53¼.

This race terminated the Saratoga meeting, which has been a most brilliant success. The receipts have been unprecedentedly large, and next year the purses to be run for will be greatly increased alike in value and number. In concluding our report of the Saratoga races we have to acknowledge the unvarying courtesy and readiness to oblige with every information and assistance the representatives of the Press, of the esteemed Secretary of the Association, Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEY. The management of the meeting has been perfect and unexceptionable in every department, and owners and trainers of race-horses, as well as the general public, express their entire satisfaction at the manner in which the whole affair has been conducted.

Trotting at Waverley Fair Grounds—The Races to be Continued To-day.

Yesterday two trotting races took place on the Fair Grounds at Waverley, N. J. The attendance, owing, perhaps, to the threatening state of the weather, was very slim indeed, which is to be regretted, as the track was in fine order and the temperature of the atmosphere favorable for making good time. The track, which is a half-mile one, is situated in the midst of the extensive grounds owned by the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society, and is about midway between Newark and Elizabeth.

FIRST RACE.

This race was for a premium of $225, $150 to the first horse, $50 to the second, and $25 to the third. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness; free for all horses owned in this State July 14, 1868, and that had never beaten three minutes.

The entries were as follows:

James McKee, of Patterson, Brown Stallion.
B. C. G[illegible], of Morristown, h. Frank.
Judson St[illegible], of Newark, b. g. Lawrence.
John Byrnes, of Newark, h. Jim.
Owner, of Newark, b. m. Lady Hamilton.
Joseph Collyer, of Newark, h. Black Crook.
G. Smalley, of Newark, b. g. St. George.

All the horses entered came to the score, and after at least a dozen false starts, which consumed upward of an hour, they got away, *Jim* leading, with *Brown Stallion* close on his quarter and occasionally getting up to his shoulder. Approaching the judges' stand, *Jim* put on a spurt and won by a heat, *Hamilton* being third, and *St. George* fourth. Time—2:46.

The second heat was won by *Brown Stallion*. When the *Stallion* and *Lady Hamilton* approached the judges' stand they appeared to be nose and nose. The judges, however, gave the heat to the *Stallion*. *St. George* was third. Time—2:46.

In the third heat *Lady Hamilton* seemed for a time to have it all her own way, and her admirers felt confident of her winning the heat. But within thirty yards of the judges' stand, *St. George* and *Frank*, who were close behind, came up with a rush, and *St. George* went in a winner by a neck. Time—2:45¼.

The fourth heat was closely contested by *Frank* and *St. George*, *Lady Hamilton* waiting on them. *Frank* won the heat by a head. Time—2:48.

In the fifth heat *St. George* took the lead, but was gradually overhauled by *Lady Hamilton*, who won the heat, *Frank* being second and *Brown Stallion* fourth.

The sixth heat was won by Mr. YATES' mare. The judges then decided to postpone the remaining heats of this race until to-day.

SECOND RACE.

This race was for a premium of $350—$200 to the first horse, $100 to the second, and $50 to the third. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness; free for all horses owned in this State July 14, 1868, and that had never beaten 2:40.

The following entries were made:

James McKee, of Patterson, Bay Mare.
George Hedden, of Morristown, b. h. Careless.
S. Fields, of Newark, blk. h. Shawhegan.
E. Dunham, of Newark, s. m. Lady Benchley.
G. Smalley, of Newark, b. g. St. George.

Of these all but *St. George* came to the score. In the first heat *Careless* got the lead, kept it and won the heat. *Lady Benchley* was second, and *Shawhegan* third. Time—2:40.

In the second heat *Lady Benchley* led, but *Careless* gradually crept up, and his driver, by the exercise of consummate skill, landed him a winner by a nose. Time—2:41.

In the third heat *Shawhegan* was withdrawn. *Lady Benchley* had it all her own way, *Careless* being a bad second. Time—2:40¼.

Darkness now put an end to further proceedings. The two races undecided yesterday will be renewed to-day, and two other races will also be run. On Thursday there will be a match race for a purse of $1,000.

The conductor of the 7:15 P. M. train which was signaled to stop at Waverley disregarded the signal and ran on, leaving a large number of persons, including ladies, to make the best of their way to Newark on foot, and then wait for the 9:30 train for New-York.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Action of the Metropolitan Board of Health—The Name and Nature of the Disorder—Sanitary Precautions Against the Cattle Plague.

The Metropolitan Board of Health, at the meeting of yesterday afternoon, gave fully two hours to the discussion of the subject of the malignant disease which is found to exist among certain beef cattle that have lately arrived from Southwestern Illinois.

The following communication was presented from Capt. LORD, of the Sanitary Police:

GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE MET. POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1868.

E. B. Dalton, Sanitary Superintendent Metropolitan Board of Health:

DEAR SIR: I herewith transmit to you a statement of the doings of this Company relative to diseased cattle and unhealthy meat. Upon consultation with you it was deemed necessary that I should have an additional force of meat inspectors. I stated the circumstances of the case to Superintendent KENNEDY, and he directed me to take as many butchers from the force as I deemed necessary. The drove-yard, slaughter-house and meat market have been thoroughly examined, but as yet I have been unable to detect any diseased meat in the market. There are about one hundred head of Texan cattle at the drove-yards at Ninety-sixth-street. There appears to be no disease among them, but they are very poor and thin. This supervision will be continued.

E. G. LORD,
Captain Sanitary Company.

Dr. HARRIS being called upon to report what he knew of the matter, said that the first information concerning sick cattle *en route* to the New-York market was received on Friday. Early on Saturday the newspaper reports received fuller confirmation, which led to special efforts to ascertain precisely at what points and by what routes the diseased cattle were arriving. The officer who set out upon the preliminary inquiry, immediately proceeded to the cattle rendezvous on the Jersey side, and at Communipaw he obtained from Mr. PAYSON, President of the Abattoir Company, the precise information required. He was invited by that gentleman not only to examine the sick and the suspected cattle, but to make such sanitary suggestions as he could for the preservation of cattle yards and cattle trains from the infectious property which it is feared the disease possesses. Every facility was given for the examination of the herd. The facts concerning the infected stock that was found at the yard on Saturday, are stated with tolerable correctness in the daily papers. There had been sent eastward from Homer, Ill., a point some thirty miles eastward from Tolona, in Champaign County, 265 head of middling and good native Illinois cattle, mostly steers and oxen. They were believed to be in perfect health when started, a week previously to our first visit. For twelve hours before the arrival of the train at Crestline, Ohio, the appearance of symptoms of disease gave anxiety to the men who accompanied the cattle, so that it was deemed expedient by them to put off thirteen or more of the animals to die at that town, and be slaughtered by the authorities. And before reaching Pittsburg great numbers had sickened. Starting from Pittsburg with about half the number that had been shipped from Homer, Ill., others sickened before reaching Communipaw, on Friday, and only 151 were found living. This train brought forward a large herd of the Texas cattle that had been pastured in Illinois, not one of which was observed to be sick. This statement shows the rapid course which the disease pursues. An answer to the question—Has this plague reached any other cattle yards? cannot yet be given. It will probably be given in the affirmative when we know. Concerning the name and nature of this disease it would not be prudent to decide immediately. At the first visit to the sick herd every needed arrangement was made for having *post-mortem* examinations of such diseased animals as we desired to examine. And early on Sunday the President of the Abattoir Company came in person to invite us to make such examinations. Several *post-mortems* have been made by the proper officers of the Board, and, at the first one, Sunday P. M., Drs. MOREAU MORRIS, R. CRESSON STILES and BENJAMIN HOWARD, medical officers of the Board, were present, with the President and Dr. HARRIS. Four of the sickly cattle have been placed in quarantine, in a separate yard under the control of the medical officers, for careful observations of their symptoms. One of these, and perhaps all, will be very carefully dissected. But we may here express the belief that the disease will be at last pronounced what it now plainly seems to be, a malignant typhus. The accomplished Prof. GAMGEE, and the Committee of Experts in Illinois, may prove that it is not an infectious disease, but as they have already stated that it is communicated by means of the pastures and paths where the herds are kept, no theory of non-infectiousness can give much assurance or comfort, yet we may hope that certain special conditions of soil and water are requisite to its propagation, and that it may not be everywhere alike infectious. It is supposed that the symptoms and the morbid alteration of blood and tissues are more intense in the dying cattle at Communipaw and Bergen than upon the Illinois prairies. Hence our record of its pathology in New-Jersey may not perfectly agree with Prof. GAMGEE's in Illinois. It is one of the intensest forms of a malignant typhus. But the medical officers will prudently defer any public statement of conclusions until they have finished a full series of examinations; and this will require but a few days. The Board had used every endeavor to prevent the introduction of any diseased beef into the market, by keeping the infected herd in quarantine from the time of arrival. Early on Sunday morning, Aug. 9, the agent of the owner of the stock nobly gave the order to slaughter the entire herd and sacrifice it in the rendering vats of the abattoir. This duty was pushed forward rapidly all Sunday and Monday, and only about forty remain to be killed and rendered to-day. This was a voluntary sacrifice, and a very wise and, probably, a very necessary sacrifice for the public health. To protect the yards and paths that have been traversed by the sick cattle, the officers at Communipaw have ordered the requisite quantities of carbolic acid and quicklime, and will apply it. The officers of the Board have also done all that they could to arrest the danger. The telegraphic dispatches that were sent by the President of the Board to the Governors at New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania on Saturday evening, constituted the beginning of the most essential duty that requires united effort. These telegrams advised concerted and prompt action to prevent the movement of sick cattle through these States. The Sanitary Inspectors who were ordered on duty at the yards on Sunday, have already ferreted out the inlets and outlets of suspected meats in New York. Other officers of this Board, the Police, and the best men connected with the great yards are acting with great efficiency in their places. The information that is now before us clearly shows that, until some proof of the contrary is obtained, the malignant disease which has been brought Eastward from Champaign County, Ill., should be regarded and treated as an infectious fever or plague. The transportation of any sick or infected cattle from the sickly district to other States should be prohibited. The offering of any such diseased animals, or any portion of their flesh, for sale for food within the Metropolitan District of New-York will be regarded as a culpable offence against the sanitary ordinances relating to markets and food articles, and will be punished with the heaviest penalties the laws provide. No relaxation of this order can be allowed. The Doctor recommended that upon every line of railway upon which cattle are being or have recently been transported from Illinois eastward, there shall be a suitable application of disinfectants, as follows: Carbolic acid is the only one to be relied upon. Use the crude and cheap fluids known as heavy oil of coal tar, or the coal tar itself, upon yards, paths, and all the droppings and manure. The cheapest kind of carbolic acid will be best upon the floors and sides of cattle cars. There should be a complete coating or wash of these sprinkled over the entire surface that is to be disinfected. Grounds and paths should first receive a thin coating of quicklime, and upon this sprinkle the heavy oil or the tar from a coarse watering pot. The floors and sides of foul cars should be thoroughly moistened with carbolic acid. It may be applied with sprinkler or brush. Manure heaps and droppings from Western cattle should be carefully disinfected with a sufficient quantity of quicklime and heavy oil or crude acid.

A barrel to the acre of "heavy oil," or of good coal tar, would be a sufficient quantity; and a pint of 50 per cent. acid diluted in fifty parts water would suffice for a sixteen-head cattle-car.

The Doctor reported also that in company with Sanitary Commissioner Dr. STEPHEN SMITH and Inspector MORRIS, he visited the Bergen Cattle-yards, on the Erie Railway, at 8, the Superintendent, Mr. MCPHERSON, having previously advised of an arrival to occur at about that time from the Wabash Valley of Indiana, where the disease had gained foothold. We found, he said, sixty-five animals in the infected group, two of which were in a dying condition, and some half dozen were sick. The owner of the herd related to us the history of the outbreak, and he is quite as fully convinced as we are that the infection was propagated from the infected district of Champaign and Morgan Counties, Illinois. He asserts that no Illinois cattle had been in actual contact with his herds, but they were in the neighborhood, and possibly had passed over the same roads. The disease we examined in the Erie Railroad cars is identical with that witnessed in Mr. ALEXANDER'S herd, at Communipaw. It is fully as intense in character. The cases themselves are truthful witnesses—like their honest and noble farmer proprietor—to the fact that the disease should, for the present, be treated as a transportable infection. All the sick animals will to-day be voluntarily sacrificed at the rendering vats on the Hackensack River. Mr. MCPHERSON, the Superintendent of Yards, has ordered the strongest disinfectants, and will apply them in all yards and cars that have been exposed. The Indiana herd is in quarantine. In his weekly letter Dr. HARRIS referring to this subject, said that the fact must be fearlessly told that it is a crime against life to offer for food any portion of the flesh of the sick and infected animals that may for several weeks continue to be sent forward from infected districts in the West. It is idle to talk of such meats being safe and wholesome for food. Medical officers of this Board are in duty bound to know the truth on this subject and to advise accordingly. The diseased beef must not be exposed in our markets, and there is good reason to believe it will not be. A more manly and resolute sacrifice of pecuniary interest to the public welfare has rarely occurred than that which the officers of this Board witnessed on Sunday last at Communipaw, and this morning at the Erie Yards in Hudson City. Every sick and infected animal was unhesitatingly placed in quarantine and consigned to the "rendering" kettles. Under existing arrangements a great evil can be perfectly averted and controlled.

Commissioner STONE, at the conclusion of Dr. HARRIS' report, thought that a special agent of the Board should be sent to the West to investigate the character of this disease, and also that the public should be taught how to recognize this unhealthy meat when they see it in the butcher's stalls.

Dr. HARRIS replied with reference to the latter proposition, that it would be a difficult matter to accomplish. Unless the dead animal had been very sick the meat would not differ in appearance from any other meat that would be condemned. The quarantine of suspected herds, he said, must be carefully attended to, for so rapid is the disease in its course that no one can tell in looking at a herd to-day how many or which of the cattle will be sick to-morrow. More than 100,000 cattle in Indiana are exposed to this plague at the present time.

Dr. STONE thought that the cattle should not be killed, but should be quarantined—the suspected herds being kept for three or four weeks, which is the maximum period of incubation—in order to allow opportunities for the study of the disease.

With a view of carrying out this recommendation, the Board referred the matter to the Sanitary Committee, authorizing them to engage four assistants to help in the prosecution of the inquiry. The investigations will be resumed this morning at Communipaw, under the auspices of this Committee.

Gov. FENTON has telegraphed to gentlemen at different points in the State, especially where cattle are received or yarded, to suggest to him the names of parties who are qualified to make inspection of herds, as to the prevalence of the disease among them, and coöperate with the local authorities in efforts to preserve the public health, if there should prove to be any danger therefrom.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Slaughter Houses in the Seventeenth Ward—Complaints of Various Other Nuisances—The Mortality Record.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, all the Commissioners being present, and Hon. G. B. LINCOLN presiding.

The Sanitary Superintendent's weekly report was read, showing that Capt. LORD, commanding the Sanitary Company of the Metropolitan Police Department, had made 310 orders for the abatement of nuisances, served since last report. His returns also show 199 orders previously served as complied with, and 154 not complied with. The execution of the latter has been directed by the Sanitary Superintendent. During the past week, 126 complaints have been received from citizens, and ordered to medical inspecting officers for investigation and report.

Mr. BLISS, Attorney for the Board, *pro. tem.*, reported with reference to the unsanitary condition of the town of Edgewater, S. I., by reason of imperfect drainage, that in his opinion, the Board had as much authority over that town as over any other place in the Metropolitan District, and he advised that if the local authorities did not immediately attend to the matter, the Board should do so.

The premises No. 110 Cedar-street, used as a bone-boiling establishment, were complained of, not for any offensive odors arising therefrom, but from the intense heat generated during working hours, which is severely felt in the adjoining buildings. The Board declined to act in the matter.

The Attorney was directed to prosecute 166 owners for violations of the Tenement House Law.

A number of bills—amounting in the aggregate to $800—for work done by the Board, was ordered to be paid.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the City Council of Brooklyn, notifying the Board of the passage of a resolution by that body that, hereafter, no offal or dead animals shall be allowed to be deposited in any portion of the Fifth Ward of that city, but must be immediately taken outside the limits.

The Sanitary Committee reported that they had considered the matter of the petition recently presented by the residents of the Seventeenth Ward to the effect that the Board should at once order the removal of slaughter-houses from that locality, and that they had, agreeable to orders, investigated the condition of the establishments alleged to be nuisances. They ascertained that of the seventeen slaughter-houses complained of ten were in a filthy condition, while all of them were necessarily nuisances, in consequence of their situation in the densely populated districts. Upon this statement of facts, the Board instructed the counsel to issue orders of removal immediately.

Complaints against slaughter houses in Eldridge-street, near Houston, and at No. 120 Ridge-street, were entertained and referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The occupants of Nos. 96-100 Bowery complained that the New-York Gas Company was in the habit of emptying offensive fluids from their gasometers into the yard adjoining the premises referred to. This matter was also referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

A plan was submitted by the Engineer of the Board for the erection of a public urinal at the junction of Broadway and Park-row, but there being several legal points upon which information was desired, further consideration of the subject was postponed for one week.

A communication from the Citizens' Association (published in the TIMES of yesterday,) advising the removal of slaughter houses to the neighborhood of One Hundred and Sixth-street, was referred to the Special Committee having charge of such matters.

The application of the New-York Rendering Company for a permit to carry on their business was again the subject of discussion. Counsel for the applicants agreed to submit to any regulations, however severe that the Board might prescribe, for the conduct of the business, and promised that no offence should be given to the public hereafter in the process of the establishment's work of disposing of dead animals. A further adjournment of the matter for two weeks was finally decreed.

The railroad tunnel used by the Harlem and New-Haven Roads, in this City, was complained of as being in a condition highly prejudicial to the health of passengers, as well as to residents of the neighborhood from a deficiency in the means of drainage. The Attorney of the Board was directed to attend to the matter forthwith.

The cattle-disease was then the subject of a lengthy consideration, as will appear by the report elsewhere in our columns.

Dr. HARRIS remarked that the sanitary records of the week that ended last Saturday were sufficiently encouraging to give the inhabitants of the metropolis abundant cause of gratitude to the beneficent Providence that has guided to unusual efforts to enforce cleanliness and sanitary care in the greater part of both cities at a time when such efforts were the only means of averting fearful ravages of diarrhœal diseases. The necessity for these efforts still continues. There were 751 deaths in New-York last week and 267 in Brooklyn; there were 730 and 223 respectively in the previous week. The increase of mortality was mostly in children under five years old, and of such children there perished 538 and 187 in these respective cities last week, against 520 and 167 respectively in the previous week. Acute diarrhœal diseases are charged with 303 deaths in New-York (40.34 per cent. of total) and with 142 (53.18 per cent.) in Brooklyn. We regret to see that the fatality of this most preventable kind of disease—the unerring indicator of foulness and putrescence in domestic surroundings, or in food articles—continues to increase, and there are just reasons for saying that impure and injurious food has been sold in the markets of New-York and Brooklyn. It is not alone the diseased meats, but vast quantities of decaying vegetables and fruits, such as no civilized community should permit, that are perilously sold. The meteorological conditions continue to be unfavorable to health. The mean temperature last week was 78°; the average humidity of the atmosphere was 74-100 of total saturation, and the sky continues to be almost constantly and deeply overcast with foggy clouds. But with reasonable and necessary sanitary care and the utmost cleanliness, good health may be enjoyed by all classes of people.

The Board adjourned until Thursday at 2 o'clock.

GOV. FENTON.—GOV. FENTON arrived at Saratoga Saturday afternoon. He was accompanied by Brig.-Gen. CHAS. W. DARLING, of his staff, Col. MARTIN and Major-Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM, State Prison Inspector.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 11—11:20 A. M.

Consols opened at 94⅛ for money, and 94¼ for the account.

American Securities opened at the following rates:
United States Five-twenty Bonds 72⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares 92⅝
Erie Railway Shares 37⅝

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Aug. 11—11:20 A. M.

United States Bonds opened quiet and steady at 75⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 11—11:20 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firm without any change in quotations. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The following are the opening prices:
Middling Uplands .... 9⅞d.
Middling Orleans .... 10⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opened quiet as follows: Corn quiet at 35s. 3d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 4d. ℔ cental for White California, and 10s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel for Canadian. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ 45 lbs. for American. Peas, 46s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 27s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market opens as follows: Beef 102s. 6d. ℔ tierce for Extra Prime Mess. Pork 75s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 66s. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese, 59s. ℔ cwt. for best grades of American fine. Bacon, 49s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin—Common North Carolina 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt.; fine 14s. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 45s. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 28s. ℔ cwt. for Spirits. Petroleum, 1s. 5d. ℔ gallon for Refined, and 10d. for Spirits. Cloverseed, 52s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 11—11:20 A. M.

Sugar opens quiet and steady at 36s. ℔ cwt., for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on spot, duty paid. Linseed, 64s. ℔ cwt. for Calcutta. Linseed Oil, £33. Sperm Oil, £90. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 15s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 11—1:20 P. M.

American securities have generally declined since the opening, and are now quoted as follows:
United States Five-twenty Bonds 71⅞
Erie Railway Shares 37¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares 92¼

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 11—1:20 P. M.

The Liverpool markets are without material alterations, prices remaining about the same as at the opening.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 11—2 P. M.

Consols, 94 for money and 92⅞ for the account.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 11—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firmer, but prices are unaltered.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour has advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 28s. ℔ cwt. for Western Canal. Peas have advanced 1s., the last sales being made at 46s. ℔ 504 lbs. California Wheat has advanced to 12s. 6d. ℔ cental. Corn is easier.

PROVISIONS—Cheese has advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 59s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon has advanced 6d., the last sales being made at 49s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Lard is firm at previous prices.

PRODUCE—Tallow has advanced 3d., and is now quoted at 45s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Petroleum has advanced to 54f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 11—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94 for money, and 94⅛ for the account.

American securities closed easier at the following quotations:
United States Five-twenty Bonds 71⅞
Erie Railway Shares 37
Illinois Centrals 92⅛
Atlantic and Great Western 38

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm at 75⅞@76 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 11—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed steady, and the sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:
Middling Uplands .... 9⅞d.
Middling Orleans .... 10⅛d.

TRADE REPORT—Reports of the market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are favorable, but do not affect the tone of the Cotton market.

The total shipments of Cotton from Bombay up to the 7th inst. since last report have been 10,000 bales.

The Breadstuffs, Provision and Produce markets are unchanged.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 11—5 P. M.

Linseed cakes are dull at previous prices.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 70f. 10c.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Petroleum—Market weaker; Standard White closed at 5¼f.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug 11.

Exchange on London 11@11¼ ℔ cent. premium; Exchange on New-York, long sight, in currency, 32¼ ℔ cent. discount.

Domestic Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

TOBACCO steady. HEMP SEED steady; undressed, $1 50@$1 65. FLOUR—Low Medium in improved demand; Choice Fancy held above buyers at $11 50@$12 75; Superfine, $6 25@$6 50; Extra, $7 50@$8. WHEAT—Best Fall declined 3c.@5c.; Low Medium declined 5c.@10c.; Choice Red and White, $2 30@$2 35; Strictly Prime, $2 05@$2 10; Choice No. 1 Spring, $1 60@$1 65. CORN firm and closed advancing; Mixed, 92c.; White, 95c.@96c. OATS closed advancing; sales at 52c.@56c. RYE firmer; sales at $1 20@$1 21. MESS PORK steady at $29 50@$30. BULK MEATS—Nothing doing. BACON active; City Clear Sides, 17¾c.@17½c.; Shoulders, 13¾c. SUGAR CURED HAMS, canvassed, 19c. LARD firm; State, 20c. WHISKY firm at $1 37@$1 37½. Good to Choice BEEF in good demand at $3@$6, gross. SHEEP, $3@$6. LAMBS, $2@$4 ℔ head. RECEIPTS to-day—1,500 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 2,600 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

FLOUR quiet at $8 62½@$10 for Spring Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales No. 1 at $1 85@$1 86; No. 2 at $1 75@$1 76. CORN firmer and advanced 2c.@2½c.; sales No. 1 at $1 01¼@$1 01½; No. 2 at 98½c.@$1; Rejected at 92c.@95c. OATS steady at 57c.@57½c. RYE, sales No. 1 at $1 43; No. 2 at $1 36@$1 41. BARLEY, No. 2 in store, $1 67½@$1 70, and seller in September, $1 49. HIGHWINES held at 75c.@80c. for bonded. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. MESS PORK $29@$29 50. Sweet Pickled Ham, 16c.@17½c.; Dry Salted Shoulders 12½c.@12¾c. LARD, 17¾c.@18c. for steam. FREIGHTS active and firmer. BEEF CATTLE quiet; $3 50@$4 for common to good cows, and $6 65 for good to choice shipping beeves. LIVE HOGS quiet; common to medium declined 10c.@15c. Sales at $9@$9 25 for common light, $9 35@$9 60 for fair to medium, $9 75@$9 90 for good to choice. RECEIPTS to-day—4,000 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 165,000 bushels Corn, 140,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 head Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

FLOUR firm and in fair demand at $10 25@$10 50 for Family. WHEAT quiet; new, $2@$2 10, according to quality. CORN dull; sales at 91c.@92c. ear; 94c.@95c. shelled. OATS steady at 53c.@55c. for Nos. 1 and 2. RYE firm at $1 40 for prime; $1 35 for No. 1. BARLEY in demand at $2 10@$2 15. COTTON quiet at 29c.@29½c. for Middling; stock, 1,400 bales. TOBACCO unchanged. WHISKY in demand at 65c., held at 70c., in bond; free sells at $1 25@$1 30. MESS PORK nominally unchanged. LARD held at 18¾c., small sales. BULK MEATS quiet and firm. BACON quiet and firm; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.@16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17¼c. SUGAR-CURED HAMS closed active at 21c.; City held at 22c. Gold, 145¾, buying. Money easy.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; sales car-lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $2 10, and 7,500 bushels New Amber Michigan at $2 25, and 5,600 bushels New Red do. at $2 21, and 7,800 do. Toledo at $2 20. CORN quiet; but little disposition to operate; sales 16,000 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western at $1 07½@$1 08, and 8,000, seller's option, all August, at $1 07½. OATS dull; sales small lots new at 75c.; cargo of new offered at 68c., without buyers. Other articles unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 42,000 bushels; Flour, 1,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 71,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 11.

FLOUR active; sales 3,000 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 05, and 720 bushels do., at $2 10, and 720 bushels No. 1 do. at $2 15. CORN quiet; sales 1,400 bushels No. 1 at $1 10. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8c., to New-York. Lumber, $3 75, to the Hudson, $4 75 to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—1,030,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—428,000 bushels Corn, 1,948,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

COTTON—The market is quiet but firmer; Middlings, 29c.; sales, 38 bales; receipts, 12 bales. Sterling Exchange dull, nominal and unchanged. New-York Sight Drafts, ¼ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 46. SUGAR steady; Cuba, Nos. 12 and 13, 12¾c.@13¾c.; Louisiana, fair to prime, 13¼c.@15¾c., nominal. MOLASSES—Cuba held at 45c.@50c. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $8 50; Choice, $11 50@$13 75. CORN—Stock light; sales at $1 10@$1 15. OATS firmer; New, 67c.@70c. BRAN, $1 20@$1 22½. PORK, $30 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. LARD—Tierce, 18¾c.; Keg, 21c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT declined 2c., closing weak; sales White Michigan, $2 18; Amber, $2 08@$2 09; Amber Illinois, $2 10; No. 2 Red, $1 95. CORN advanced 1¾c.; sales at $1 02@$1 03 for No. 1; White at $1 05. OATS advanced 1c.; sales at 56c.@57c. RYE firm; Sales No. 1 at 45c.; No. 2 at 40c. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 52,100 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

COTTON—30c.@31c. for Middlings. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 17½c.; Refined, 33¾c.@34c. SUGAR, COFFEE and MOLASSES—Nothing doing. FLOUR firm and quiet; Northwestern Extra Family, $8 50@$11 50; Pennsylvania New Wheat Family, $12@$12 50. WHEAT dull; New Red, $2 40@$2 45. RYE dull at $1 60. CORN held firmly; Yellow at $1 28@$1 30; Mixed Western, $1 25@$1 26. OATS steady; Pennsylvania, 92c. Southern, 94c.@98c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

COTTON quiet; Middling, 29. FLOUR firm and active, but prices unchanged. WHEAT firm; Prime low grades very dull; sales Prime Red $2 60@$2 70. CORN dull. Prime White, $1 25@$1 28. OATS dull at 80c.@85c. RYE firm at $1 50. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $30 50; BACON—Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Hams, 22c.@23c. LARD, 19c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

FLOUR quiet, steady and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled and lower; New No. 1 at $1 87. CORN steady at $1 for No. 2. RECEIPTS to-day—300 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—300 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

TOBACCO—Sales 109 cases Leaf at full rates. FLOUR—Superfine, $7. WHEAT—New, $2 10. CORN, in bulk, 90c. OATS, 47c.@48c. PORK, $29. LARD, 18¾c.@19c. BACON, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.; Bulk Shoulders, 12¾c. WHISKY, free, $1 25@$1 30.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

COTTON—Receipts, 6 bales; exports, 2 bales. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $7@$7 50. WHEAT, $2. CORN, 78c.@80c. OATS, 57c. MESS PORK, $31. LARD, 19¼c.@20¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.@14¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@18c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Aug. 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 42c.; RESIN steady; Strained, $2 10; No. 2 at $2 20; No. 1 at $3 50@$4. TAR firm at $2 70.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

COTTON—The market is quiet, with no buyers; quotations are nominal; receipts, 8 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Cotton market dull. Sales 30 bales. Middlings, 27½c. Receipts, 3 bales. Exports, none.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 11.

COTTON was in some little demand to-day; sales, 155 bales; Middlings nominally 27½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 11.

COTTON quiet; sales 52 bales Middlings at 28c.; receipts, 7 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 10.

WHEAT is quiet at $1 70@$1 75. FLOUR, $5 50@$6 50. Legal-tenders, 69.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26; Reading Railroad, 45¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57⅞. Gold, 146.

[Advertisement.]

The safe in Mr. BROUGHTON's house, High Bridge, could not have been carried out of his house and robbed by burglars, on Friday night last, had his house been protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Helvetia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Deutschland	Aug. 1	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Aug. 13	New-York	Bremen.
Britannia	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA.			
Eagle	Aug. 13	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Scotia*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier, Jersey City, to 12:15 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, *via* Nassau, N. P., by the *Eagle*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hermann*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at....5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails....5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River....3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad....5 P. M.
North Mails....5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way....5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at....5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at....1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 11—*In steamship Holsatia, for Southampton, &c.*—J. L. Benedict, Deputy Surveyor of the port of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Hirschfield and child, Armin Hartmann, Albert Gamiodupi, Mr. and Mrs. August Schacht, 3 children and servants, O. Kreschauff, John Wolfe, Miss Anna Haller, Miss Minna Annhauser, Mrs. Dr. A. Hauwer, H. Heine, Miss Zara Cohn, Max Theuno, F. X. Baumert, Henry Rothschild, Meyer Kaplan, M. Schuler, Mrs. Mary Schuler and infant, Mrs. Barbara Schuler, Miss Marie Schuler, Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus Westphal, Mrs. Margareth Neumann, Miss M. Nordheim, Miss Anna Weigert, Miss Margaretta Schlemmer, Mrs. Vendelina Schlemmer, Miss Augusta Wilbrand, Miss Catherine Lambert, W. Heydler, Theodore Braam, Charles A. Parks, William Maynard, Charles B. Mann, Richard Otto, Herm. Lohse, Mrs. Isidor Samson and infant, H. Hegina, Alois Wegener, Woldemar Leo, Miss Louise Weiss, Robert Hasler, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 11.—*In steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre*—A. D. Logan, Mr. Croic, Mr. Fonteneau, H. A. Johnson, Mrs. Cambreiling, Mrs. Tuanigue, Mrs. Kessel, Mrs. Stebbins, Mrs. McLettan, Mr. Moller, Mr. Moller, Mrs. and Miss Davis, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Gale, Mr. Howard, Mr. Blay, Mrs. Arone, Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Clapp, Mr. Weatherby, F. H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Wood and family, Mrs. Kenyon and family, Mr. Higby, Mr. Bowdoin, Mr. Christ, Mr. Vedder, Miss P. Johns, Mr. and Mrs. Lebec, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg and family, Mr. Mougin, Mrs. Conel, Rev. Borsarrelly, Rev. Watson, C. Beranjon, P. Van Fridegn and family, Mr. Dreyfus, Mr. Mayer and family, Mr. Routhier, Mr. Sincennes, Miss Baer, Miss Costee, Mr. Haggerby, Mr. Brinkle, Mr. John Kohlsaat, Mrs. Cattiet, Miss Davenport, Mr. Blumenthal, Mr. Brown, Mr. J. B. Andrews, Mr. Loring Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Swett, Mr. Susman and lady, Mr. Vanivinkle and family, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Bird, lady and family, Miss Freeman, Mr. Homer, Mrs. Carr and family, Mr. Decker, Mr. Barbey, Mr. Basuil, Mr. Bercier, Mr. Campbell, Miss Pellegrini, Miss Boott, Mrs. Meriman, Miss Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Berard, Miss Polhemus, Mr. L. Haraux, Mr. Passaglio, Mr. Schlachter, Mr. Arone, Mrs. Laupheimer, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Bonnerot, Mr. Schmidlin, Mr. Mathey, Miss R. Brugg, Mr. Herzog, Mr. Rabaud, Mr. Nordmann, Mr. Charrett, Mr. Nild, Mr. Baccarach, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Sorin, Mrs. Gerroise, Mr. Fowell, Mr. Stetson and lady, Mr. and Miss Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. de Rougemont, David Werl, Mr. Gotter, Mr. Gerson, Mr. Barre, 2 Misses d'Estrada, Mr. Fasquez, Mr. Cassaus, N. Bauendahl, W. Bauendahl, Mr. Beckel, Mr. J. Crawford and family, Mr. Fillitraught, Mr. Jouet, Mrs. Crooker and family, Mr. E. Bollamy, Mr. de Marsau, Miss Lauter, Mr. Simon and family, Mr. Abbegg, Mr. Miles, Mrs. De Blazon, Mr. Gatiort, Mrs. Gascon, Mrs. Marie Necker, Mr. William Monroe, Mr. Remisy, Count Dembourski, Mrs. Corner and family, Mr. Louis Dibble, Mr. Marius Rapal, Mr. Kahn and family, Mr. Jacques, C. Baul, Mr. Lemle, Mr. Paul, Mr. Maury, Mr. and Mrs. Wagner, Miss Weigandt, Mr. Martan, Mr. Haller, Mr. Nash, Mr. Lallemand, Miss Bremeneaut, Mr. Virone, Mr. Liechty, Mr. [illegible]ndern.

AUG. 11.—*In steamship Russia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. B. F. Babbitt, Miss Babbitt and sister, Miss A. L. Coster, Miss L. English, Rev. G. Washburn, Mrs. Washburn and child, Mrs. H. Wood, Mrs. M. Sune, Mrs. John Traynor, Mrs. Halle, infant and nurse, Mrs. L. Lewingood, Mrs. Jas. Phelphs, Mrs. H. W. Terry, Mrs. Potter, Jr., Mrs. Thos. Potter and son, Mrs. O. E. Ellis, J. McKay, W. Harrower, R. P. Milne, Miss M. E. Winslow, Miss L. W. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Clark, child and maid servant, Dr. Ludlow and lady, Miss Ludlow, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Jennings and son, D. Earle, S. W. Luce, W. Townsend, Mrs. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. S. Siddins, Mr. Mennendez, Capt. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. W. Renshaw and son, J. J. Demore, J. M. English, Mrs. Ellison, R. Grair, Miss E. Sleep, J. Wilkinson, T. C. Beech, Master E. Lawrence, B. Douglas, James Stewart, Mr. Parcy, Mr. Edes, B. Silsbee, Hon. Mr. Monsen, B. S. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and child, Miss Taylor and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Robertson, Mrs. W. C. Comne, Miss N. Ellis, Mrs. Scammell, Miss Scammell, Mr. and Mrs. J. McManan, Mrs. B. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Rogers, Mrs. Rogers, F. Green, W. Mappin, Capt. Townshend, Mr. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. Owen, Mrs. J. M. Harney, infant and servant, J. M. Richmond, Mr. Harney, Mr. Marshall, H. J. Cooper, W. Weir, J. Douglas, Mr. Smithers, Mr. Seddins' maid, C. Harrington, Mrs. Hogan and child, R. C. Criffith, Mr. and Mrs. Seam and child, E. B. Whitting, S. Barcour, Mr. deGrieff, Mr. Newell, E. Pearson, M. J. Conor, G. C. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, S. McMaster and nephew, Thos. Mathews, Mr. Gledhill, W. E. Richmond, J. Murrin, R. Ennis, M. Moody, Dr. Belt, Mr. Henschel, G. A. Morrison, Thos. Sweet, J. Burrill, Dr. L. Stummes, Miss Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Raymond, F. Mussing, Mrs. Grant and daughter, P. Reid, G. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bacon, Miss Dupon Lyon, J. A. Conner, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Chamberland, Mrs. Dade, Miss Anderson and sister, Miss Adams, E. D. Brooks, C. Johnston, M. Davies, Mr. McIntosh, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Harney and maid, Master Kearney, Mr. Brady, Mr. Denison. Total, 154 passengers.

AUG. 11—*In steamship Cimbria, from Hamburg, &c.*—L. Jaffee, M. Strauss, wife and child, Sally Friedman, J. Newman and 2 children, Lewis Hopkins and son, Henry Lazams, Henry Nunneng, L. M. Livingston and daughter, G. Dickel, W. Everts, M. Everts, H. Everts, E. Lenz, R. Moller, M. Moller, G. Brock, Wm. Brumster, S. A. Steinbeuer and daughter, S. Meyer, H. Von Laminet, J. L. Brancker, J. Kahn, M. Kahn, J. Noerdling, J. Pelz, L. Schwartz.

In steamship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—Dr. D. M. Bostick and wife, W. M. Wadley, J. M. Ogden, wife and child, Mrs. T. Wood and child, Miss S. G. Cummings, Miss Hattie Nesbit, Mrs. S. E. Smith and child, Mrs. M. McCormick and child, Mrs. Cosman, Mrs. E. Broome, Miss Frasier, Miss Nellie Harrigan, Miss M. E. Chase, Mrs. Ferris, Miss Ferris, Mrs. G. H. Nash and child, Miss Nash, Mrs. Nesbit, Miss Smith, Miss F. A. Wood, Miss M. L. Wood, T. Wood, A. L. Wood, J. Neill, Jas. McAlpin, G. Ocsstine, W. Starr, J. M. Woodward, H. L. Bachus, Franklin Johnson, J. A. Hunt, F. M. Myrell, O. Down, R. H. Kane, S. King, J. M. Baldwin, J. A. Marks, W. S. Crocket, E. Fisher, C. B. Wilder, R. B. Crane, wife and child, Mrs. Corse, D. P. Smith, Charles Moore, O. Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, Mr. Welsh and wife, B. Deutch, W. Wolf, N. B. Clinch, J. Villie, John N. Hall, H. Barkelee, M. McArthur, S. Paine, H. M. Perkins, George Goodrich and wife, Wm. O. Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, C. B. Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, and 11 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 07	Sun sets	7 02	Moon rises	12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 57	Gov. Island	2 46	Hell Gate	4 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia.

Ship John Bright, (Br.,) Towart, St. John, N. B., Williams & Guion.

Barks Irma, (Br.,) Cummins, Sagua; Union, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Arichat, C. B., Huston, Watson & Co.

Brigs Joseph Howe, (Br.,) Turner, Pictou, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Riverside, (Br.,) Thompson, Gibraltar for orders, H. Bastjer.

Schooners John Snow, Mitchell, Boston, Snow & Richardson; Advocate, Dennis, Chincoteague, Va.; Madelox, Gulavan, Bridgeport; Frank Maria, Barbour, Portland, Me., R. P. Buck & Co.; J. H. Rapp, Cole, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; John, Fields, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell.

Arrived.

Steamship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre July 30, via Brest Aug. 2, with mdse. and 202 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Had strong westerly winds from Aug. 3 to 7th, and from 8th to 10th thick fog almost continually. Aug. 3, lat. 48 59, lon. 21 26, spoke bark Wm. Rathbone, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool; 4th, at 6 P. M., no lat., &c., passed steamship Cella, hence for London; 7th, on the Banks, spoke bark Arago, of Granville, fishing, having 82,000 codfish; 10th, 150 miles east of Sandy Hook, spoke ship Forest Eagle, of Rockland, from Cardiff for New-York.

Steamship Cimbria, (N. G.,) Barends, Hamburg July 29, via Southampton 31st, with mdse. and 765 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly winds most of the passage. Aug. 4, lat. 49 50, lon. 29 11, passed bark Historian, (Br.,) bound east; 8th, lat. 43 50, lon. 65 40, passed bark Pallas, (N. G.,) from Bremen for New-York.

Steamship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Aug. 1, via Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Aug. 1, Orm's Head, passed steamship Cuba, bound in; 9th, lat. 41, lon. 68 13, passed bark Levinia, bound east.

Steamship Niagara, Blankeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready. 11th inst., 8 A. M., 12 miles south of Five Fathom Bank Lightship, exchanged signals with an American bark showing private signal, white ground with black cross in centre.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 8th inst., lat. 37 25, lon. 74 40, spoke brig Velocity, (of Jamaica,) bound north.

Steamship Empire, Price, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Emerald Isle, Gillespie, Liverpool June 20, via Queenstown June 29, with mdse. and 871 passengers to Tapscott Bros. & Co. Had light variable winds and calms the entire passage; saw a number of icebergs in lat. 45, and from 48 to 49 30.

Ship Carla, (Aus.,) Ragnsin, Antwerp 42 ds., with mdse. to master. Had moderate weather and light westerly winds. July 8, lat. 50 40, lon. 23 10, fell in with ship Java, of New-York, in a sinking condition, and took off her crew, 16 in number.

Ship Gaspee, (of Boston,) Emerson, Manila 131 ds., with hemp, sugar, &c., to order. Passed Anjer April 27, and Cape of Good Hope June 13; had light winds the entire passage; has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark David Nicholas, Wayman, Rondout for Boston.

Bark Fannie, of Seasport, Me., Carver, Turk's Island 12 ds., with salt to Walsh, Field & Way. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, and had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Fannie, Clapp, Turks Island 12 ds., with salt to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, and had moderate weather the entire passage. 8 d. for New-York July 29, bark Fannie, of Searsport, Me.

Brig Centaur, Moore, Arroyo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton. Has been 3 ds. north of Hatteras, and had calm weather the entire passage.

Brig Marguerite, of Port-au-Prince, Cole, Port-au-Prince 13 ds., with 3 passengers, coffee and logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Has been 3 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig James Bliss, Hatch, Rondout for Portsmouth.

Schr. Annie Lewis, Dayton, Buenos Ayres 47 days, with hides and 4 passengers to N. L. McCready & Co. Crossed the equator July 13, in lon. 41 W. The passage from 27 S. lat., 30 W. lon. to 29 W. lat. and 70 W. lon. was made in 20 days. Has been 5 days north of Hatteras with light winds. Barks Daman sailed June 28, and John H. Pearson, of Buenos Ayres, for New-York June 30.

Schr. Huhzibeh, Crosby, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. Applegate, Steelman, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Hill, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Christiana, Beebe, Cape Sable, with fish to Fisher & Co.

Schr. David Nelson, Lockwood, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Adrianna, Eastman, Elizabethport, for Halowell.

Schr. Charger, Mayhan, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Clark, South Amboy, for New-London.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. A. T. Preble, Edwards, Philadelphia, for Smith Island.

Schr. Julia S. Swan, Campbell, Elizabethport, for Oyster Bay.

Schr. New Regulus, Halleck, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Martha Jane, Martin, Port Jefferson, for Rondout.

Schr. Hudson, Post, Rockland, with lime to Candy & Pressy.

Schr. W. C. Hall, Pressy, Rockland, with lime to Candy & Pressy.

Schr. S. P. Godwill, Watbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. S. L. Hess, Youmans, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Sch. Lucy C. Hall, Hall, Mil stone, with stone to Crane & Hoyt.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Phinny, Portland, Conn., for Albany.

Schr. Lady Jane, Hagerty, Providence, for Perth Amboy.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Providence, for Perth Amboy.

Schr. Mary Augusta, Lowell, Calais, 6 days, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Charles H. Northam, Pelton, Portland, Conn., with stone, to Chariton & Grant.

Schr. H. A. Deming, Boardman, Portland, Conn., with stone, to Dickson Bros.

Schr. Massachusetts, Gedkeston, Rockland, with lime, to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Empire State, Bower, Brown's Banks, with fish.

Schr. Elizabeth and Helen, Knight, New-Haven.

Schr. Fashion, Bayles, Brookhaven, for Newburg.

Schr. Saugatuck, Davis, Woodville.

Schr. Daniel Russel, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Robert J. Mercer, King, Boston.

Schr. Coral, Kent, Elizabethport, for Lynn.

Schr. Francis, Emerson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Helen H. Benedict, Bendict, New-Haven.

Schr. Lizzie, (of Harrington,) Smith, Jonesboro.

Schr. C. L. Hulse Lysle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah Watson, Daley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Martha P. King, Rockwell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Hammond, New-Haven.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Covill, Newburg, for Norwich.

Schr. Allen Gurney, Gurney, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. T. O. Lyman, Hilt, Rondout, for Fall River.

Schr. Spray, Martin, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Vapor, Johnson, Trenton, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Niantic, Norcutt, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Schr. Davison, Smith, Port Johnson, for New-London.

Schr. Henry P. Simmons, Champion, Virginia.

Schr. Lizzie, Furniss, Virginia.

Schr. E. R. Kirk, Toie, Alexandria.

Schr. Chief, Ayvelotte, Indian River, Del.

Schr. Gaston T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. D. S. Miller, Mills, Virginia.

Sloop Edwin Post, Lanphier, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Sloop Deep River, Scott, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Sloop Holmes, Edwards, Elizabethport, for Providence.

By Telegraph.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 11—Arr. steamers John Gibson and James Gibson, from New-York; schrs. Helen A. Hoyt, New-Haven; William Collyer, Bristol, R. I.

Sld. schrs. Lattie Klatz, for Hoboken; C. B. McShain, New-Haven.

BOSTON, Aug. 11—Arr. ship Florella, from Ardrossan; brig Matilda, from Rondout.

Also arr. bark Delta, from Ardrossan; brigs Charlotte Buck, Satilla River; Forest State, Elizabethport; schr. Targum, Turks Island.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 11—Arr. steamship Charleston, from New-York; schr. Jas. A. Griffin, Boston.

Sld. ship Seberg, for Liverpool.

FATHER POINT, Aug. 81—The steamship St. David, from Glasgow, was inward bound at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 11—Passed up in tow, tug Portland, for Richmond; schrs. Lucy, Eureka and Serene.

Sld. U. S. steamers Bibb, for Hatteras; Marblehead, for Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 11—Sld. bark N. Veritas, from City Point for Venice.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 11—Arr. steamship Wyoming, from Philadelphia; bark Chas. Brewer, Boston; schr. Jane Emson, New-York.

Cld. brig Welsford, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10—Arr. steamer Montana, from Panama; ships Havershorn, Sidney; Artemesia and Clan-Alpine, Newcastle.

Sld. ship Akabar, for Hong Kong.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 11—Arr. steamer James A. Gary, from Baltimore.

Cld. steamer W. P. Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. McLean, of the ship Java, reports that on July 7, 10 ds. after leaving Newport, Eng., he encountered a fresh gale from the westward; the ship was then making no more water than usual; at 1:40 P. M. sounded pumps, and found 4 feet of water in hold; pumping was immediately commenced and kept up constantly until 6 P. M. on July 8, when the water had risen to 9½ feet; made ship Carla to the eastward; ran for her and was taken on board. The Java was owned by Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co., and had a cargo of railroad iron.

Spoken, &c.

Frances Hatch—schr., of and from Rockland, for Richmond, Va., 2 ds. out, Aug. 8, Nantucket South Shoal Lightboat bearing N. N. E. 25 miles.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, June 24, brigs Morning Light and Little Fury, for New-York.

At Arroyo, P. R., July 26, brig Henry S. Levy, disch'g.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11.—Intelligence has been received here that the American ship Audubon, Capt. Hatch, which sailed from San Francisco March 25, and was last heard from at Hong Kong May 30, arrived at Manila in distress with her mainmast gone and otherwise damaged.

$5,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the recovery of the following UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, New 65s, stolen from the office of the Star Fire Insurance Company, No. 96 Broadway, on the afternoon of Aug. 6, 1868:

$4,000 in Bonds of $1,000 each, numbered as follows:
60607, 60608, 60609.

$36,000 in Bonds of $500 each, numbered as follows:

63083,	62090,	117555,	58153,	58154,	58155,	58156,	5815[illegible]
58158,	58159,	74663,	74661,	74665,	74666,	74656,	7465[illegible]
74658,	74659,	1967,	636[illegible]8,	84620,	84621,	84622,	8602[illegible]
90185,	90192,	90193,	69070,	69071,	12100,	88093,	8808[illegible]
88090,	88091,	38454,	38457,	38458,	38459,	38461,	2318[illegible]
23186,	23187,	106603,	79663,	94140,	3298[illegible],	8[illegible]988,	3412[illegible]
54789,	39991,	39992,	62110,	62111,	83768,	55861,	864[illegible]
33660,	69096,	10[illegible]894,	577[illegible]8,	59357,	106377,	106378,	6428[illegible]
70540,	20294,	20295,	20296,	70788,	102250,	44026,	8061[illegible]

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying, selling or negotiating the same.

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffees, mackerel, flour, sugars and all kinds of groceries, at the celebrated cheap cash stores of THOS. R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray streets, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 158 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, Kentucky and Missouri Lotteries. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, Post Office Box No. 4,224. No. 16 Broadway.